TROUBLESOME WORDS

and

How to Use Them

W. L. MASON

100

TROUBLESOME WORDS

AND HOW TO USE THEM

Not a Dictionary—Not a Spelling Book

BUT

A HANDY DESK COMPANION

For the Busy Man and Woman, the Stenographer, the Teacher, and the Student

WITH A COMPLETE AND COPIOUS INDEX

Compiled and Arranged by

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To

MY WIFE

FAITHFUL AND TRUE AND ALWAYS LOYAL

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To get some idea of what this book contains, and its usefulness for every-day purposes, it should first be read through from cover to cover, then placed on the desk or the library table for constant reference.

TROUBLESOME WORDS
AND HOW TO USE THEM

INTRODUCTION

The majority of persons find words perplexing or troublesome because—

1. There is some "catch" in the spelling, like *separate, judgment, business;*

2. They are hard to pronounce, like *hospitable, naïve, casualty;*

3. They are governed by some rule which is not commonly known, like *write, writing; begin, beginning; occur, occurred; lily, lilies; ship, shipped; picnic, picnicked,* etc. (For rules applying to these classes of words, see page 4);

4. They sound like other words, and are therefore easily misused, like *contagious, contiguous; carton, cartoon; indignant, indigent; infirmity, infirmary; odorous, odious; suspicious, auspicious;* or

5. They are accented on some other syllable than the one frequently emphasized, like *ad'dress* for *address'; in'quiry* for *inqui'ry; ali'as* for *a'lias; ad'ult* for *adult'.*

By studying the catch in such words, any one can easily learn in a short time how to spell, use, and pronounce correctly those which are usually found to be "troublesome."

The troublesome words given in this book are arranged in groups according to the peculiarity of each class of words, while at the end of the book they are printed alphabetically so that any word can be found readily, together with its "catch," right spelling, correct pronunciation, accent, syllabication, meaning, and proper use.

A FEW MINUTES WITH THE USER OF THIS BOOK

There are six things which every one who writes, whether in private life, as an office worker, a student, or an author, should know about the spelling and use of words:

1. How to spell a word correctly.
2. How to syllabize it.
3. How to accent the right syllable.
4. How to use it intelligently.
5. Its correct definition.
6. The part of speech to which it belongs.

Any one who will give close attention to these six things will increase greatly his worth and usefulness, not only to himself but also to his employer, if he is engaged in any kind of clerical work.

In looking over even an ordinary pocket dictionary, one finds a large number of words which might be called

"troublesome," because they are quite generally misspelled, mispronounced, or misused even by many educated people, both in and out of the business world. Some of the commonest of these are *separate, judgment, benefited, occurred, recommend, salable, stationery.*

Many devices have been employed by teachers to aid students to learn how to spell words which are found in the ordinary school spelling book. In spelling as taught in the schools, however, there is one thing that is frequently overlooked, namely, the pointing out to the student of the particular thing about a troublesome word which might be called its *catch,* and, in connection with that, the showing him how to recognize and avoid it.

Take, for example, the word *stationery.* This is very often misspelled station*a*ry. If, however, it is made clear that station*e*ry is generally sold by a station*er,* it can be remembered easily that the word *stationery* is formed by merely adding a *y* to the word *stationer.* So with the word *confectionery.* This should be spelled *ery* because *confectionery* is generally sold by a confection*er.*

Every word, therefore, that is hard to spell has some kind of catch in it. If this catch can be discovered and studied, the difficulty vanishes quickly, and the troublesome word is troublesome no longer.

AS TO SPELLING

Failure to drop the last letter of a verb which ends in silent *e,* like *give, ride, write, sale,* etc., when a termina-

tion like *-ed, -ing, -able, -ible* is added, causes many mistakes in spelling. By observing the following, these mistakes can be avoided:

1. When a word ends in silent *e,* like *come,* drop the *e* upon adding a termination, like *-ed, -ing, -able, -ible,* which begins with a vowel; thus, *come, coming; plane, planing; force, forcible,* etc. Some exceptions to this rule will be found on page 372, in Group 35.

2. Words like *ship, tan, rub,* etc., which consist of one syllable, and end in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, are found troublesome. Such words *double the final consonant* upon adding a termination beginning with a vowel, thus, *ship, shipped; rub, rubbed; can, canned,* etc. Some exceptions to this rule will be found on page 372, Group 35.

In connection with this rule, it should be noted that the words to which it applies must end in *one* consonant preceded by *one* vowel only. Therefore, a word like *load,* which ends in one consonant but is preceded by *two vowels,* does not double the final consonant on adding a termination beginning with a vowel; nor does a word like *lift,* which ends in *two* consonants.

3. Again, words like *refer* and *occur* are often misspelled by failure to double the final letter when adding a termination, like *-ed, -ing,* which begins with a vowel. Therefore, it should be remembered that if a word consists of *more than one syllable,* and ends in a *single* consonant preceded by a *single* vowel, we must double the

final consonant on adding a termination beginning with a vowel, *provided the last syllable of the original or primitive word is accented,* as in *re-fer′, referred; oc-cur′, occurred,* etc. The final consonant is *not doubled* if a syllable beginning with a *consonant* is added, as in *pa-trol′, patrolman.*

It should be observed in this connection that this rule does not hold in a word like *refer,* or *prefer, when the accent of the original word is changed from the last to some other syllable,* upon adding a termination beginning with a vowel; like *re-fer′,* but *ref′-erence; pre-fer′, pref′-erence,* etc.

Exceptions to this rule are given on page 372, in Group 35.

4. Another class of words sometimes found perplexing to spell correctly are those which end in *y* preceded by a consonant, like *lily.* All such words form their plurals by changing the *y* to *i* and adding *es,* thus, *lilies* (commonly misspelled with a double *l* in the middle).

It should be noted, however, that if the *y* at the end of such a word *is preceded by a vowel,* as in *money, chimney,* etc., we do not change the *y* to *i,* but simply add *s* to form the plural. Thus, *money, moneys; chimney, chimneys; monkey, monkeys,* etc.

5. Words that end in silent *e* are frequently misspelled upon adding a termination beginning with a *consonant,* like *-ly, -ment,* etc. For example, *home, homely; achieve, achievement.* Note that in this class of words the *e* is

ordinarily retained. Two notable exceptions, however, are the words *judgment* and *truly,* in both of which the *e* is now omitted. Other exceptions will be found on page 372, Group 35.

SYLLABICATION

The syllabication of words is not emphasized in spelling books or word books so often as it should be, yet it is a very important part of spelling, because it is frequently found necessary to divide a word at the end of a line of typewriting, and this should be done in accordance with established custom.

For example, one should never divide a word of one syllable. The word *through,* though a long word, which would leave a large space if it should occur at the end of a typewritten line, must never be divided into *thro* and *ugh,* or in any other way. On the other hand, the word *thorough,* which is frequently misread by careless persons for *through* or *though,* may be divided thus: *thor* and *ough.*

Sign writers appear to be very lax in their spelling and syllabication. On a large advertising sign of a kind that is widely used on the public highways throughout the country, the word *slopes* was painted in this way: *slo* at the end of one line, *pes* at the beginning of the next. On another similar sign, the word *stage* was divided in this way: *sta* at the end of the line, *ge* at the beginning of the next. On another sign the word *stereopticon* appeared in

this way: *stereo* at the end of a line, *pticon* at the beginning of the next. From these examples, and many others which might be given, the importance of careful syllabizing can be recognized.

In a spelling book by Norma Lippincott Swan, entitled, "Word Study for High Schools," the following helpful rules for syllabication are given:

1. Separate the root or stem of a word from the rest of the word, as *con-ceiv-a-ble, un-like-ly.*

2. Separate a suffix from a word ending in a double letter, as *tall, tall-er.*

3. Divide a doubled letter, like *drop, drop-ping; puzzle, syl-la-ble.*

4. Do not write a syllable of one letter by itself at the end of a line, like *arose,* which should not be separated into *a rose.*

5. Words ending in *le,* preceded by a double letter, like *apple, little,* add one of the double letters to the *le* to form a syllable; thus *ap-ple; lit-tle.*

Young people, especially, often find difficulty in determining how many syllables a word contains when they hear it spoken, or try to pronounce it themselves. A good way to decide this is to tap on a desk or table with a pencil as many times as there are distinct sounds in a word. For example, take the word *conscientious.* In speaking this word correctly, one hears *four* distinct sounds, or syllables, thus, *kon-she-en'-shus.*

ACCENT AND INFLECTION

Accent is the emphasis or stress placed upon a syllable in a word of more than one syllable.

Inflection is the modulation, or change of tone in the voice, when reading or speaking.

Accent emphasizes a single syllable. Inflection emphasizes a whole word, and may range from a high tone to a low whisper.

If all the words of our language were one syllable words, we should have no need of accent, but we should still need to use inflection in order to keep our speech from sounding monotonous.

Take the sentences in this paragraph, for instance, and read them in a slow, monotonous tone, without accenting a single syllable, or allowing the voice to rise or fall. Notice how wearisomely uniform it sounds. Then read it again, or let some one else read it aloud, paying close attention to the correct accent, and putting into it all the expression which intelligent reading of it requires in order to convey clearly the idea of the writer. Then notice how differently it sounds from the other.

English is a very melodious language, largely due to the use of accent and the emphasis of inflection. A high pitch is known as a *rising,* a low pitch as a *falling,* inflection.

Inflection, besides making a word sound musical and pleasing to the ear, serves to bring out the meaning more clearly. Take, for example, the following sentence:

Where are you going?

Read this with the emphasis on the first word: *Where* are you going? Read in this way, the question calls for an answer as to the exact place to which the person addressed is going.

Again, Where *are* you going?

Emphasizing the word *are* conveys the idea of surprise. Where, in reality, *are* you going? Have you yourself any idea as to where you *are* going?

Again, Where are *you* going?

Emphasizing the word *you* asks the person addressed to say where *he* is going. *We* are going in this direction; where are *you* going—with us, or in some other direction?

Again, Where are you *going?*

Are you really *going* somewhere, or do you intend to remain here? That is the idea conveyed by emphasizing the word *going.*

These examples point out clearly the necessity for trying to emphasize the right word when reading aloud.

ACCENT

How may one know how to accent words correctly?

Take, for example, the word *amicable.* Should it be pronounced *am*-icable, or (as it often is) a-*mic*-able? Should we say *hos*-pitable, or (as we often hear) hos-*pit*-able? How about *municipal?* Is it mu-*nic'*-ipal, or muni*cip'*al? In each of the words used here, the first pronunciation given is the correct one.

There are two ways by which the accent in a word can be determined: One is by hearing it pronounced correctly, the other is by looking it up in an unabridged dictionary and noting the syllable beside which the small heavy oblique mark is placed; as *am′*-icable; *hos′*-pitable; mu-*nic′*-i-pal, etc.

A peculiar thing about accent is that many words spelled alike are accented differently when used as different parts of speech. This is especially true of a number of verbs and nouns.

Take, for example, the very word *accent*. When used as a *noun*, it should be accent′ed on the *first* syllable; but when used as a *verb*, the ac′cent must be placed on the *last* syllable. Be sure to *ac-cent′* properly the word by placing the *ac′-cent* on the right syllable.

A list of the more common words of this class will be found on page 123, Group 4.

INTELLIGENT USE OF WORDS

Dame Partington is a character created by B. P. Shillaber, a humorous writer of the latter part of the nineteenth century. Mrs. Malaprop is a character created by Richard Brinsley Sheridan, in "The Rivals," a play published in England in the 18th century.

These worthy ladies have become famous in literature for their ludicrous and inaccurate use of words.

For example, Mrs. Partington said, on one occasion, that she hoped she would never live to be a *centurion*

(centenarian), nor even an *octagon* (octogenarian). Her neighbors who were most *contagious* (contiguous) to her sometimes seemed *idiomatic* (idiotic) because they believed in the *Sweden virgin's* (Swedenborgian) doctrines. She had heard that there was a *knave* (nave) in the church, and could not understand how he was permitted to enter. She was very fond of the church *lethargy* (liturgy), for the singing of the choir sometimes sounded like the music of the *spears* (spheres), or the voices of heavenly *syrups* (seraphs).

Mrs. Malaprop is equally malapropos in her use of the English language. Here is a specimen:

"Promise to forget this fellow. *Illiterate* (obliterate) him quite from your memory. Nay, nay, Sir Anthony, you are an absolute *misanthropy* (misogynist). I would by no means wish a daughter of mine to be a *progeny* (prodigy) of learning. I would have her instructed in *geometry* (geography) that she might know a little of the *contagious* (contiguous) countries. She should also be a mistress of *orthodoxy* (orthography) that she might not misspell or mispronounce words so shamefully as girls usually do, and likewise that she might *reprehend* (apprehend) the true meaning of what she is saying. I don't think there is a *superstitious* (superfluous) article in what I am saying. I shall be glad to get her from under my *intuition* (tutelage)."

There are still Partingtons and Malaprops among us, and unless we would be classed with these, and laughed

at by our friends when we try to use words with which we are not thoroughly familiar, we should study the words given in this book, especially those contained in Group 3, on page 98.

DEFINITION

Definition means giving the exact meaning of a word, together with one or more words which may be used to express the same idea. These additional words are called *synonyms,* from the Greek *syn,* with or together, and *onoma,* name.

A word expressing the opposite meaning is known as an *antonym,* from the Greek *anti,* opposite, *onoma,* word or name.

One may know the meaning of a word, and yet not use it correctly. Take, for example, the word *aggravate,* from the Latin *ad* + *gravare,* to add a burden.

We hear a person say, "That child is so naughty, he aggravates me terribly," whereas the correct word in this sentence would be either *exasperate,* or *irritate,* or *annoy,* or *provoke.*

Properly speaking, there is nothing that can aggravate a *person.* One's woes, or sorrows may be aggravated, or circumstances may be aggravated, but to aggravate does not really mean to exasperate, provoke, irritate, or annoy, though it is often used in that way colloquially. This word is correctly used in the following sentence: I

pray you do not aggravate my sorrow by your pretended sympathy.

Anticipate is another word commonly misused. One will say, "I anticipate a very pleasant time on my vacation," whereas he should say, "I expect to have a pleasant time." Anticipate, from the Latin *ante,* before, *capere,* to take, means to do, take up, or deal with before another; to prevent or preclude by prior action. It is correct to say, He anticipated her wish by handing her the sugar bowl; or, The broker anticipated a rise in the price of shares, and bought one hundred before the increase was announced. Leif Ericson anticipated the discovery of America by Columbus by nearly five hundred years. He did not expect Columbus's discovery; he reached America before Columbus did.

Learn to use words correctly, and avoid the use sometimes made of them by careless persons.

Again, care should be taken, when trying to write the definition of a word in a sentence, to make its meaning clear, and not merely employ it in a correct grammatical sense.

The word *negligent* means neglectful, or careless. The sentence, The boy was very negligent, while grammatically correct, because negligent is an adjective and qualifies boy, does not convey the meaning of the word to one unfamiliar with it. As a matter of fact, any other adjective could be used in that sentence, and it would still be correct. One does not know from reading it in its

present form whether the boy was careful or careless; large or small; handsome or homely; brave or timorous; good-natured or sullen, or any one of a thousand other things. If, however, we say, A large acreage of timber was burned over because the boy was negligent and failed to extinguish his camp fire, we get some idea of what the word negligent means.

Study definitions and synonyms as given in the various groups of words contained in this book.

PARTS OF SPEECH

One of the commonest mistakes made by young people is defining a word belonging to one part of speech by a word belonging to another part of speech, like a verb by a noun, an adjective by an adverb, and so on.

The question is asked, Can you define the word pretension? The answer will likely be, "Yes. Pretension means to pretend, or make believe." Pretension does not mean to do anything. Pretension is a noun meaning a claim made, or a right alleged or assumed. His pretension of a claim to the throne was entirely without foundation. To do, or say, or think this or that, in short, any word which indicates action, is a verb. A verb can be defined only by a verb, a noun by a noun, an adjective by an adjective, and an adverb by an adverb.

As this book is intended to present only the troublesome words, the reader is referred to any ordinary school grammar for a definition and the proper use of the

different parts of speech. The important thing is to be careful to discriminate between them, and not to use them interchangeably.

It should be distinctly understood that, as this book does not pretend to be a dictionary, all possible meanings of every word are not given; only one or two of the more common ones. An unabridged dictionary should be consulted by those desiring to learn the various definitions and shades of meaning attached to each word contained in this volume.

GROUP I

WORDS COMMONLY MISSPELLED

The peculiarity about the words in this group is that one letter is often substituted for another, like *definate* for *definite;* or letters are inserted which do not belong in the word, like *atheletic* for *athletic;* or the letters are transposed, like *buisness* for *business.*

Note carefully the "catch" in each word, and study it so as to be able to avoid it when writing.*

abdicate—*ab′-di-cate.* v. [*di-*, not *de-*.] To renounce, as a king his throne. Kaiser Wilhelm *abdicated* when the armistice was declared.

abscess—*ab′-scess.* n. [*sc.*] A tumor filled with pus. The *abscess* was brought to a head by poultices.

absence—*ab′-sence.* n. [No *c* after *s.*] Being absent. The clerk's *absence* was due to illness.

abysmal—*a-bys′-mal.* a. [Only one *s.*] Like an abyss, or bottomless gulf. The thought of *abysmal* space fills one with awe.

* ABBREVIATIONS.—*a.*, adjective; *n.*, noun; *v.*, verb; *adv.*, adverb; *q. v.*, which see; *p. p.*, past participle; *pr. p.*, present participle.

abyss—*a-byss'*. n. [One *b*, two *s's*.] A bottomless gulf, or pit. The infernal regions are sometimes referred to by poets as an *abyss*.

accidentally—*ac-ci-den'-tal-ly*. adv. [Five syllables. Don't omit the *al*.] In a chance or unexpected manner. The man's auto was *accidentally* overturned.

accommodate—*ac-com'-mo-date*. v. [Two *c's*; two *m's*, and *o* before the *-date*.] To oblige, or help out. Will you *accommodate* me with a loan of one hundred dollars? Also accommodation.

acolyte—*ac'-o-lyte*. n. [One *c*; not *-ite*.] An assistant at the altar. The *acolyte* lighted the candles at the Mass.

acquaint—*ac-quaint'*. v. [Do not omit the *c*.] To make familiar with. I will now *acquaint* you with my intentions.

acquiesce—*ac-qui-esce'*. v. [*sc*.] To agree to. I hope you will *acquiesce* in our plans.

acquit—*ac-quit'*. v. [Do not omit the *c*.] To free from an accusation or charge. As no evidence was produced against the accused, his attorney asked the judge to *acquit* him. Note the double *t* in derivatives, like *acquitted, acquittal,* etc. Exception to Rule 3, p. 4.

across—*a-cross'*. Preposition. [Never double the *c*.] From one side to the other. Let us go *across* the street and meet your friend.

adequate—*ad'-e-quate*. a. [*ade-*, not *ada-*, nor *adi-*.]

Equal to. He found his strength was not *adequate* to the work.

adjacent—*ad-ja'-cent.* a. [Don't omit the *d.*] Lying close by. My lot is *adjacent* to the school property.

adjudicate—*ad-ju'-di-cate.* v. [Don't omit the *d.*] To adjust according to law. The court will *adjudicate* your case.

adjust, adjuster, and **adjustment.** Note the *d* in each of these words. To arrange or settle. I will try to *adjust* the matter to your satisfaction.

adolescence—*ad-o-les'-cence.* n. [*sc;* also in *adolescent.*] Transition period between childhood and maturity. The period of *adolescence* is the most favorable period for preparation for one's life work.

aerial—*a-ë'-ri-al.* a. [Do not omit the *e.* Note the four syllables.] Pertaining to the air. *Aërial* flight was long desired before it was actually accomplished.

aerodrome, aeroplane, aeronaut—all spelled *aer-,* not *are-.* This applies to all words relating to air flying. Four syllables: *a'-ër-o-drome,* etc.

aghast—*a-ghast'.* a. and p.p. [Do not omit the *h.*] Struck with terror. He was *aghast* at the very thought of death by electrocution.

all right—Never spell these two words as one word. "Alright" is absolutely "all wrong."

almighty—*al-might'-y.* a. [Only one *l.*] All powerful. Americans are sometimes said to consider the dollar *almighty.*

amalgam—*a-mal′-gam.* n. [*-gam,* not *-gum.*] A composition used as an alloy for metals. *Amalgam* is useful for silvering mirrors.

ameliorate—*a-mēl′-io-rate.* v. [Note the *i* before the *o.* Only four syllables.] To improve. Each one should try to *ameliorate* his own condition.

amity—*am′-i-ty.* n. [Only one *m.*] Friendliness. We should try to live on terms of *amity* with our neighbors.

among—*a-mong′.* Preposition. [Do not put a *u* in *among.* Also *amongst.*] A mingling with distinct objects. Who *among* you will grant my request?

amount—*a-mount′.* n. [Only one *m.*] Sum total. What is the *amount* of your bill?

anæmia—*a-nē′-mi-a.* n. [Also *anemia.* Note the *i* before the last *a.*] Poverty of the blood. She was afflicted with *anæmia* as the result of overwork and malnutrition.

analogy, analogous, analogies—*an-al′-o-gy.* n. [*anal-,* not *anol-.*] A resemblance, or likeness. The employment of *analogy* is very useful in teaching certain subjects.

analysis—*an-al′-y-sis.* n. [Note the *y* before the *s.*] The resolution of a thing into its component parts. The *analysis* of the blood showed the physician the cause of the disease. Also in *analytical,* the *y* before *t.*

animosity—*an-i-mos′-i-ty.* n. [*ani-,* not *ana-.* Only one

n.] Hatred, aversion. He showed his *animosity* by ill-treating him in every possible way.

anoint—*an-oint'*. v. [Only one *n* after *a.*] To pour oil on the head. The high priest proceeded to *anoint* the king at his coronation.

anomaly—*an-om'-a-ly*. n. [*anom-*, not *anamoly.*] An irregularity, or deviation from some fixed rule or law. A bird that cannot fly is properly regarded as an *anomaly* in nature. Example: The ostrich. [See also *anomalous.*]

anonymous—*a-non'-y-mous*. a. [*anony-*, not *anonomous.*] Unnamed, or unsigned. *Anonymous* communications should be regarded with suspicion.

any one. Never write these two words as one.

apart—*a-part'*. adv. [Only one *p.*] Separated from. Mr. Jones is living *apart* from the rest of his family.

apology—*a-pol'-o-gy*. v. [But one *p.* Note the *o* before the *gy.*] An explanation and offer of redress for a fault committed. He offered an *apology* to his friend for his overt act. [See also *apologize.*]

apoplexy—*ap'-o-plex-y*. n. [No double *p.*] Result of a hemorrhage of the brain. The man was suddenly overcome by a stroke of *apoplexy.*

apostasy—*a-pos'-ta-sy*. n. [No *c.*] Departure from one's faith or principles. His *apostasy* from the Christian faith was marked by wild excesses.

apothecary—*a-poth'-e-ca-ry*. n. [Note the *e* before the *-cary.*] One familiar with the preparation of medical

prescriptions. An *apothecary* in England is a druggist in America.

apropos—*ap-ro-pos'*. adv. and a. [No double *p*. Note also the silent *s* at the end.] Suitable. He told a story which was exactly *apropos* to the occasion.

aquarium—*a-qua'-ri-um*. n. [*-rium,* not *-reum.*] A place for keeping live fish. The New York *aquarium* is located at the Battery.

aqueduct—*aq'-ue-duct*. n. [*aque-,* not *aqua-.*] An artificial channel for conveying water. The Roman *aqueduct* at Nimes is still in use.

are n't—[Colloquial *are not.*] Separate the *are* from what follows, and place the apostrophe between the *n* and the *t*.

around—*a-round'*. adv. [Only one *r*.] Near, in the neighborhood. Have you seen John anywhere *around?*

article—*ar'-ti-cle*. n. [*-cle,* not *-cal.*] Something of a particular class or kind. Please bring me that *article* from the table.

ascent—*as-cent'*. n. [*sc;* also *ascend.*] Mounting upward. In our *ascent* of the peak, we encountered many obstacles. [Do not confuse with *assent.*]

ascetic—*as-cet'-ic*. a. and n. [*sc.*] Self-denying. The monk was a man of *ascetic* habits. [Do not confuse with *acetic.*]

asphyxiate—*as-phyx'-i-ate*. v. [Note the *-phyx.*] To overcome with illuminating gas, fire, etc. Be careful not to blow out the gas, or it may *asphyxiate* you.

astronomy—*as-tron′-o-my.* n. [*astrono-,* not *-na-,* or *-ni-.*] Science of the celestial bodies. The student of *astronomy* knows a great deal about the stars.

auditorium—*au-di-to′-ri-um.* n. [*-rium,* not *-reum.*] A large hall for public gatherings. The concert attracted a large crowd to the *auditorium.*

authoritative—*au-thor′-i-ta-tive.* a. [Note the *i* before the *ta.*] Having the force of authority, commanding. As the orders were *authoritative,* he had to obey them.

azalea—*a-za′-le-a.* n. [*-lea,* not *-lia.*] A North American shrub with handsome flowers. The gardener cultivated his *azaleas* with scrupulous care.

bachelor—*bach′-e-lor.* n. [Always *-or,* never *-er.* No *t.*] An unmarried man. The new apartment house is designed exclusively for *bachelors.* [Do not confuse with the proper name *Batcheller.*]

balance—*bal′-ance.* n. [Only one *l;* also *-ance,* not *-ence.*] That which remains on one side of an account. I have brought forward a *balance* of fifty dollars from last week's account.

baling—*bal′-ing.* pr. p. [No *e.*] Pressing into bales, or packages. The farmer was *baling* his hay. [See Rule 1, page 4.

baluster—*bal′-us-ter.* n. [Only one *l.*] A column supporting a stair rail. The carpenter used square *balusters* for his balustrade. [See *balustrade,* and *banister.*]

banana—*ba-na′-na.* n. [No double *n.*] A tropical fruit. Most *bananas* shipped to this country come from Cen-

tral America. [Compare with *bandanna.* Do not pronounce *banano.*]

bankruptcy—*bank′-rupt-cy.* n. [Note the *-p, t,* and *c.*] Inability to pay one's debts. The merchant who failed was obliged to go into *bankruptcy.*

bantam—*ban′-tam.* n. [*-tam,* not *-tum.*] A kind of diminutive fowl. The *bantam* is said to have come from Bantam, in Java.

barbecue—*bar′-be-cue.* v. and n. [*barbe-,* not *barbi-.*] To roast an animal whole for eating. We will *barbecue* a whole ox for our picnic. [A word native to Guiana.]

bargain—*bar′-gain.* v. and n. [*-gain,* not *-gin.*] An advantageous purchase. I secured many *bargains* at the auction sale.

baring—*bar′-ing.* pr.p. [No *e.*] Uncovering; making bare. *Baring* his head, the man knelt in prayer. [Do not confuse with *bearing.* See Rule 1, p. 4.

barley—*bar′-ley.* n. [Note the *-ley.*] A kind of grain. The *barley* fields were ready for the harvest.

barnacle—*bar′-na-cle.* n. [*-na,* not *-ni.*] A tiny shell-fish living in ocean depths. The speed of the vessel was greatly lessened by the large number of *barnacles* which had become fastened to her hull.

baton—*ba′-ton.* n. [Only one *t.*] A short stick used for beating time. The conductor raised his *baton,* and the concert had begun.

becoming—*be-com'-ing.* a. [No *e.*] Suitable, fit, well-adapted. "Your gown is very *becoming* to you," he said. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

bedlam—*bed'-lam.* n. [*-lam,* not *-lum.*] A madhouse; that which is characteristic of such a place. The noise made by the children seemed like *bedlam* let loose. [Compare with *amalgam* and *bantam.*]

begonia—*be-go'-ni-a.* n. [*bego-,* not *bogonia.*] A tuberous herb with beautiful blossoms. The hothouse contained many varieties of rare *begonias.*

belfry—*bel'-fry.* n. [Only one *l.*] A bell tower. From out the *belfry* chimed the bells.

beneficial—*ben-e-fi'-cial.* a. [*Bene-,* not *beni-;* from the Latin *bene,* meaning well.] Helpful, profitable. Was the great war *beneficial* to the world? See also *beneficence, beneficiary, benefit,* etc.

benefited—*ben'-e-fit-ed.* p.p. [Only one *t.*] Helped, or profited. His health was greatly *benefited* by the change in climate. So also *benefiting.* [See note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

benighted—*be-night'-ed.* a. [No *k.*] Ignorant, or in mental darkness. Heathen nations are often referred to as *benighted.* Do not confuse with *knighted.*

benign—*be-nign'.* a. [Note the silent *g.*] Favorable, salutary. His *benign* influence was felt wherever he went. Sound the *g* in *benignant.*

bestowal—*be-stow'-al.* n. [*-al,* not *-el.*] Act of be-

stowing, or giving. The *bestowal* of the title was received with favor.

beveled—*bev'-eled.* a. [One *l* preferred.] Sloping, or slanting, like the edge of a table. He put a *beveled* edge on all his high grade tables. [See Note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

biased—*bi'ased.* p.p. [One *s* preferred.] Prejudiced. He appeared greatly *biased* in favor of the young man. [See Note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

bigot—*big'-ot.* n. [One *g,* one *t;* also in *bigoted.*] One incapable of taking an unbiased view of matters in which he believes. He was regarded as a *bigot* because he refused freedom of opinion to his antagonists.

bivouacked—*biv'ouacked.* p.p. [Note the *k* in the past participle of *bivouac—biv-wak.*] Temporarily encamped. The army hastily *bivouacked* while awaiting the attack of the enemy. Compare with *physicked, picnicked, trafficked,* etc.

blamable—*blam'-a-ble.* a. [No *e.*] Deserving of blame, or censure. Your conduct in refusing to aid in extinguishing the fire was altogether *blamable.* [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

bludgeon—*blud'-geon.* n. [Note the *-eon.*] A heavy club. The bandit attacked the pedestrian with a *bludgeon.*

bluing—*blu'ing.* n. [No *e* preferred. Also *bluish.*] Something which gives a bluish tint. The woman used a kind of *bluing* when laundering the family washing.

boracic—*bo-rac'-ic.* a. [Same as *boric.* No *s.* Sound the first *c* like *s.*] Pertaining to a white crystalline substance like boracic acid. The girl gargled her throat with a solution of *boracic* acid.

boundary—*bound'-a-ry.* n. [*-ary,* not *-ery.*] Limit. The seashore was the *boundary* of his land to the eastward.

bountiful—*boun'-ti-ful.* a. [*-ful,* not *-full.*] Generous; giving freely. The lord of the manor was *bountiful* in his gifts to his tenants at Christmas time.

bridging—*bridg'-ing.* pr.p. [No *e.*] Connecting by means of a bridge. *Bridging* the stream with a plank, he hurried across. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

bronchial—*bron'-chi-al.* a. [*-ial,* not *-eal.*] Pertaining to certain tubes in the chest. His *bronchial* tubes became easily inflamed by dampness.

buggies—*bug'-gies.* n. [Plural of buggy, a light four-wheeled carriage.] *Buggies* are becoming more and more infrequent on our country roads. [See Rule 4, p. 5.]

bully—*bul'-ly.* n. [No *e.*] A quarrelsome fellow. The *bully* drove all the children from the playground. [Compare with *pulley.*]

bulrush—*bul'-rush.* n. [Only one *l.*] Same as "cat-tail." The frogs were croaking loudly among the *bulrushes.*

bureaucracy—*bu-reau'-cra-cy.* n. [*-cy,* not *-sy.*] A government conducted by departments. A *bureaucracy* is a very loose and unsatisfactory form of government.

business—*busi'-ness.* n. [*busi-,* not *buis-.* The *y* in *busy* is changed to *i,* and *-ness* is added.] Occupation, industry. In what *business* are you engaged?

calamity—*ca-lam'-i-ty.* n. [*i* before *-ty;* not *a.*] An overwhelming disaster. The earthquake was regarded as a great *calamity.*

calcimine—*cal'-ci-mine.* v. [No *s.* Also spelled *kalsomine.*] To cover or wash walls with a kind of mixture known as calcimine. How much will it cost to *calcimine* the walls of my kitchen?

calumny—*cal'-um-ny.* n. [Note the *m* and *n;* also in *calumniate.*] Malicious misrepresentation. All men are liable to *calumny,* however pure their lives.

canceled—*can'-celed.* p.p. of *cancel,* to blot out, or obliterate. [One or two *l*'s; one *l* preferred.] Upon payment of the last installment, the note was *canceled.* [See Note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

canister—*can'-is-ter.* n. [One *n.*] A container for coffee, spices, etc. The *canister* was half filled with tea.

cannot—*can'-not.* Do not make two words of this word. Write the two syllables together, without a break or hyphen.

can't. Abbreviation for *cannot.* Do not use this abbreviation for *cannot* in business letters, or formal correspondence.

capacity—*ca-pac'-i-ty.* n. [*c* before *-ity,* not *s.*] Power of receiving or containing. He had great *capacity* for

retaining knowledge which he had acquired. [Do not confuse with *ability*. See Group 5, p. 145.]

careful—*care'-ful.* a. [One *l* only.] Painstaking. He was very *careful* not to hurt the feelings of any one.

cartilage—*car'-til-age.* n. [Only one *l.*] Elastic bodily tissue; gristle. The bones of the skeleton were joined by pieces of *cartilage.*

caste. One syllable. n. [Note the final *e.*] A class of society in India. The *caste* system of India greatly retards its progress. Do not confuse with *cast,* meaning among many other things, the assignment to actors of parts in a play.

catacomb—*cat'-a-comb.* n. [Only one *t; a* before *-comb.*] An underground cemetery. The *catacombs* of Rome are the most famous.

category—*cat'-e-go-ry.* n. [*e,* not *a,* before *-gory.*] A class or division. Shakespeare, Homer, and Longfellow do not belong in the same *category.*

Catholicism—*ca-thol'-i-cism.* n. [*-licism,* not *-lo-.*] Faith, practice, or system of the Roman Catholic Church. *Catholicism* is a characteristic of a good Catholic.

cavil—*cav'-il.* v. [Only one *l* in *cavil, caviled,* and *caviling.*] To find fault without good reason. A frivolous objector will *cavil* at anything. [See note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

celebrate—*cel'-e-brate.* v. [*cele-,* not *cela-.*] To ob-

serve with proper ceremonies. All good Americans *celebrate* Memorial Day.

chagrin—*cha-grin'*. n. [No *e* at the end.] Deep vexation. His failure to accomplish his desires caused him great *chagrin*. [Note one *n* in *chagrined*, two *n's* in *chagrinning*.]

changing—*chang'-ing*. pr.p. of *change*, to substitute one thing for another. [Drop the *e* in *changing*, but retain it in *changeable*. See *exchanging*.] He was *changing* his clothes to attend the reception.

charging—*charg'ing*. pr.p. of *charge*, to exhort earnestly. [Drop the *e* in *charging*, but retain it in *chargeable*.] "I *charge* thee, fling away ambition." The father was *charging* his son to be studious at college. [Many other definitions. For these consult an unabridged dictionary.]

chloroform—*chlo'-ro-form*. n. [Note the *chl*, and all the *o's*.] A substance used to deaden pain. Surgeons use *chloroform* when performing certain operations.

chrysalis—*chrys'-a-lis*. n. [Note the *h*.] The intermediate stage of butterflies and moths. The caterpillar changed first to a *chrysalis*, then to a butterfly.

chrysanthemum—*chrys-an'-the-mum*. n. [Note the *-mum* at the end. Never say *chrysantheum*.] A perennial plant of many varieties, bearing beautiful flowers. The *chrysanthemum* is highly prized for its large and many-colored blossoms.

cinnamon—*cin′-na-mon.* n. [Double the first *n.*] A kind of spice. The pudding was flavored with *cinnamon.*

cipher—*ci′-pher.* v. and n. [*c,* not *s.* Spell with *i,* not *y.*] To reckon with figures. Can you *cipher* this problem for me?

circuit—*cir′-cuit.* n. [*-cuit.*] Distance round. The *circuit* of the county was 200 miles.

circumambient—*cir-cum-am′-bi-ent.* a. [*-ambient,* not *-nam.*] Surrounding or enfolding, like the atmosphere. The *circumambient* air seemed filled with melody.

civilian—*civ-il′-ian.* n. [Only one *l.* *-yan.*] Any one not connected with military life. *Civilians,* as well as soldiers, can bring a war to a successful close.

clayey—*clay′-ey.* a. [Note the *-ey* at the end.] Pertaining to clay. He found the soil on his farm very *clayey.*

coalesce—*co-a-lesce′.* v. [*sc.*] To combine into one. Properly treated, the parts of a wound will *coalesce.* [See also *coalesced, coalescent,* and *coalescing.*]

codicil—*cod′-i-cil.* n. [No *s.* Note the *i* before the *-cil.*] A part subsequently added to a will. The *codicil* added to his will by the decedent, completely changed the distribution of his property.

coign. One syllable. n. [Sometimes *coigne.* Silent *g.*] An advantageous position. His *coign* of vantage was

the roof of the building. [Do not confuse with *coin,* meaning a piece of metal money.]

colicky—*col'-ick-y.* a. [No *k* in *colic,* but always in *colicky.*] Subject to stomach trouble. The *colicky* child was very fretful.

cologne—*co-logne'.* n. [Two syllables. Silent *g.*] A perfumed liquid. She perfumed her handkerchief with *cologne* water. [*Eau de cologne.*]

colonel—*colo'(kur)-nel.* n. [Note the *colo-.* Also in *colonelcy.*] An army officer. The *colonel* commanded his regiment gallantly.

column—*col'-umn.* n. [Do not forget the *mn* at the end.] A section of a page in a newspaper or magazine. The first page of the newspaper was divided into eight *columns.* [Note the difference in the spelling and pronunciation of *volume.*]

combating—*com'-bat-ing.* pr.p. of *combat,* to fight, or struggle. [Note the accent, and the one *t.*] The people were *combating* the epidemic with all their might. [Also in *combated.* See Rule 3, p. 4.]

comedian—*com-e'-di-an.* n. [*-ian.* Feminine form, *comedienne.*] An actor in comedy. The *comedian* was a great favorite with theatergoers.

comely—*come'-ly.* a. [Note the *e* before *-ly.*] Fair to look upon. The *comely* girl brought out a glass of milk. [Also retain the *e* in *comeliness.*]

coming—*com'-ing.* pr.p. of *come,* to approach. [Drop

the *e* before *-ing.*] I saw him *coming* over the hill. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

committees—*com-mit'-tees.* pl.n. [Note the plural of *committee* is *committees,* not *committies.*] Small groups of persons delegated to perform a certain duty. The three *committees* reported at the same session of the club. [Do not confuse with *comity,* meaning *courtesy, civility.*]

comparative—*com-par'-a-tive.* a. [Be careful to place an *a* before the *-tive.*] That which may be compared, or likened. The study of literature is very interesting when the *comparative* method is employed.

comparison—*com-par'i-son.* n. [Note the difference in spelling between *comparative,* and *comparison.* Both words come from *compare.*] The act of comparing, from compare, to liken. In *comparison,* we liken objects which are similar. In contrasting, we note the *differences* between objects or persons.

compel—*com-pel'.* v. [Only one *l* in *compel.*] To force. I shall *compel* you to go with me. [But two *l's* in *compelled, compelling.* See Rule 3, p. 4.]

competition—*com-pe-ti'-tion.* n. [*-pe,* not *-pi* before *-ti.*] Rivalry. There was strong *competition* between the two football teams.

conciliate—*con-cil'-i-ate.* v. [No *s* and only one *l.*] To make friendly. He tried by kindly deeds to *conciliate* his enemy. [See *conciliatory.*]

confederacy—*con-fed'-er-a-cy.* n. [Five syllables. Do not omit the second *e.*] An alliance of two or more peoples for offense and defense. The southern states of America formed a *confederacy* in 1860.

congenial—*con-gen'-ial* [*-yal*]. a. [*-ial,* not *-eal.*] Similar in disposition or tastes. *Congenial* companions often become fast friends.

consciousness—*con'-scious-ness.* n. [*-sc;* also *conscious.*] Knowledge of one's existence. He was a long time regaining *consciousness* after the accident. [Compare with *conscience* and *conscientious.*]

consensus—*con-sen'-sus.* n. [Note the *s*—no *c*—before the *-en.*] Agreement in opinion. The general *consensus* was that the bonds would not carry.

conspiracy—*con-spir'-a-cy.* n. [*-acy,* not *-asy.*] A combination of persons for an unlawful purpose. A *conspiracy* was formed to overthrow the government.

control—*con-trol'.* v. [One *l.*] To curb or overpower. Every one should learn to *control* his temper. [Note two *l's* in *controlled, controller, controlling.* See Rule 3, p. 4.]

convalesce—*con-va-lesce'.* v. [*sc.*] To recover from sickness. I am glad to see that you are beginning to *convalesce* after your long illness. [Also *convalesced, convalescent, convalescing.*]

coolie—*coo'-lie.* n. [Two *o's,* but only one *l.*] An Asiatic hired laborer. The work done by the *coolies* was of the hardest kind.

coping—*cop'-ing.* pr.p. of *cope,* to strive. [No *e.*] He was *coping* manfully with the problem. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

copyright—*cop'-y-right.* n. [*-right,* not *write,* nor *rite.*] The exclusive right granted by the government to an author to publish or sell his productions. The composer obtained a *copyright* for his new song.

corduroy—*cor'-du-roy.* n. [*-du,* not *-de.*] A kind of cotton fabric, ribbed. The lad's trousers were made of *corduroy* cloth.

coreopsis—*co-re-op'-sis.* n. [*core-,* not *cori-.* Note the difference in *coriander,* below.] A familiar garden plant with bright flowers. The girl's *coreopsis* plants brightened the whole garden.

coriander—*cor-i-an'-der.* n. [*cori-,* not *core-.* See *coreopsis* above.] A plant bearing aromatic seeds. *Coriander* seeds are used in medicine.

cornucopia—*corn-u-co'-pi-a.* n. [*cornu-,* not *corno-* nor *corni-.*] A horn of plenty. The *cornucopias* on the Christmas tree were filled with candy for the children.

coterie—*co'-ter-ie.* n. [*coterie,* not *cotery.*] A circle of followers. The poet was always surrounded by a *coterie* of admirers.

counseled—*coun'-seled.* p.p. of *counsel,* to advise. [One *l* only preferred in *counseled, counseling,* and *counselor.*] He *counseled* me not to go to the city.

countrified—*coun'-tri-fied.* a. [*-tri,* not *-try.* The *y*

changes to *i*.] Rude or rough in manner. The "citified" folk said the lad appeared *countrified*, because he was awkward and ungainly.

cringing—*cring'-ing* [*crinj*]. pr.p. of *cringe*, to cower, or shrink. [No *e*.] The lad seemed to be *cringing* whenever his brutal master approached. [Compare with *changing* and *charging*, *q.v.* See Rule 1, p. 4.]

crises—*cri'-ses*. Pl. of *crisis*. [Change the second *i* in *crisis* to *e* when forming the plural.] A decisive moment. There are many *crises* in the life of every human being.

crucify—*cru'-ci-fy*. v. [*-ci*, not *-ce*.] To nail to a cross. The Romans considered the severest punishment for a criminal was to *crucify* him.

crystal—*crys'-tal*. a. [Be careful not to put in an *h*.] Transparent, clear. The *crystal* stream flowed softly past.

cudgeled—*cud'-geled*. p.p. of *cudgel*, to beat with a club. [Only one *l* in *cudgeled*, *cudgeling* preferred.] The men *cudgeled* the poor fellow almost to death.

cupful—*cup'ful*. n. [Only one *l*.] A quantity of anything equal to what a cup would hold. She used two *cupfuls* (not cupsful) of flour in making the cake. [Two cupsful, or cups full, would mean two separate cups, each filled with flour.]

dairies—*dai'-ries*. n. Pl. of *dairy*. [Note how the *y* changes to *i*. Be careful not to spell this word like *diaries*.] A place devoted to producing milk, butter,

etc. The *dairies* of the region were stocked with Alderney cattle.

decide—*de-cide′*. v. [No *s*.] To come to a conclusion. I hope you will *decide* to go with us on the trip.

decimate—*dec′-i-mate*. v. [Use *c*, not *s*.] To destroy a large part of. The general feared the threatened attack would greatly *decimate* his forces.

declarative—*de-clar′-a-tive*. a. [Use *a*, not *i*, before *-tive*.] That which declares or asserts. A *declarative* sentence makes a positive assertion.

definite—*def′-i-nite*. a. [Spell this word *-nite*, not *-nate*.] Certain, clear. If you will make your statements *definite*, I shall probably be able to agree to what you wish me to do.

degradation—*deg-ra-da′-tion*. n. [*-gra*, not *-gre*, nor *-gri*.] Baseness or degeneracy. He had become sunk in the lowest depths of *degradation*.

delegate—*del′-e-gate*. n. [*dele-*, not *dela-*, nor *deli-*.] One empowered to act for an organization. Mr. Smith was sent as a *delegate* to the convention.

delible—*del′-i-ble*. a. [Note *-ible*, not *-able*, nor *-eble*.] Capable of being erased. The letter was written with *delible* ink.

derelict—*der′-e-lict*. a. [*-lict*, not *-lect*.] Neglectful. He was *derelict* to his duties.

describe—*de-scribe′*. v. [*des-*, not *dis-*. Also *description*.] To depict in words. I will now try to *describe* the scene to you.

desecrate—*des′e-crate.* v. [*dese-,* not *desi-.*] To profane. To *desecrate* a place of worship is regarded as a crime.

despair′. Always *des-;* never *dis-.*

desperate—*des′-per-ate.* a. [*-rate,* not *-rite.*] Reckless, hopeless. He made a *desperate* effort to grasp the life line.

detriment—*det′-ri-ment.* n. [*detri-,* not *detre-.*] Mischief, hurt, loss. Her lack of education will be a great *detriment* to her in afterlife.

develop—*de-vel′-op.* v. [No *e* at the end.] To unfold little by little. It is a beautiful sight to watch a human soul *develop.*

dilapidated—*di-lap′-i-dat-ed.* a. [*dilap-,* not *de-.*] Fallen into decay. The old neglected house presented a *dilapidated* appearance.

diligent—*dil′-i-gent.* a. [Only one *l.*] Earnest, industrious. A young man should be *diligent* in his business.

diluted—*di-lu′-ted.* p.p. of *dilute,* to make weak or thin in volume. [Not *delut-.*] The Italian peasants have always *diluted* their wine with water.

diminish—*di-min′-ish.* v. [Not *de-.*] To lessen in size or quantity. By making regular payments on his note, he was able to *diminish* his debt gradually. [Note also the *di* in *diminutive.*]

dining—*din′-ing.* pr.p. of *dine,* to partake of a dinner. [Only one *n* in the middle.] The guests entered the *dining* room to the strains of music.

disability—*dis-a-bil'-i-ty.* n. [Not *disi-,* but *disa-.*] Lack of power. His *disability* to rise from his chair was the result of an accident. [Compare with *visibility.*]

disappoint—*dis-ap-point'.* v. [Whatever you do, don't put in two *s's.*] To fail to do as agreed. I will try not to *disappoint* you next Friday evening.

discern—*dis-cern'.* v. [*sc; -scern* like *-zern.*] To discriminate or distinguish. Can you *discern* the counterfeit from the true?

discipline—*dis'-ci-pline.* v. and n. [*sc.* Remember to accent the *dis.*] To train, or develop by instruction. Each one can so *discipline* his emotions as to be master of every situation. [Note the *sc* also in *disciplinary* and *disciplinarian.*]

discrepancy—*dis-crep'-an-cy.* n. [*-ancy,* not *s,* nor *-ency.*] Disagreement or variance. The auditor found a *discrepancy* in the bookkeeper's balances.

dispatch—*dis-patch'.* v. and n. [*dis-,* not *des-.*] To send off quickly. I will *dispatch* a messenger to you at once.

divide—*di-vide'.* v. [Never *devide;* always *divide.*] To separate. He proceeded to *divide* the money among his companions. [Note also the *di-* in *divine* and *divorce.*]

donkeys—*don'-keys.* n. Pl. of *donkey.* [Note the *eys.*] A four-footed beast of burden smaller than a horse. The animal referred to in the Bible as an ass.

Donkeys are sure-footed, but obstinate and stupid. [Note under Rule 4, p. 5, the *y* is not changed to *i*, as it is in *lily, lilies*. Compare with *moneys*.]

dough'nuts. Never spell this word *do'nuts!*

doxologies—*dox-ol'-o-gies*. n. [*-gies*, not *-gys*.] Pl. of *doxology*. Hymns of praise. *Doxologies* are sung in almost all churches. [See Rule 4, p. 5.]

dozen. Only one *z* in *dozen*. Just twelve.

dragomans—*drag'-o-mans*. n. Pl. of *dragoman*, an interpreter in Turkey and the near East. [Never say *dragomen*.] The English tourist hired two *dragomans* to accompany his caravan. [Compare with *Mussulmans*, plural of *Mussulman*.]

drivel—*driv'-el*. n. and v. [Only one *v*. Also *-vel*, not *-vle*.] Foolish talk. His conversation degenerated into mere *drivel*.

drudgery—*drudg'-er-y*. n. [Remember the *d*.] Slavish toil. When a man looks upon his work as *drudgery*, he should change his occupation. Macaulay once referred to "penning definitions" as drudgery. He would have thought otherwise if he had been able to use a typewriter.

dryly—*dry'-ly*. adv. [Sometimes spelled *drily*, but *dryly* preferred.] Without interest or sympathy. He answered his nephew's appeals for money rather *dryly*.

duchess—*duch'ess*. n. [No *t*.] The wife of a duke. [Never say *dukess*.] The duke and the *duchess* were given a reception by the Lieutenant Governor. [Do

not confuse with *Dutchess,* a county in New York State.]

dungeon—*dun'-geon.* n. [*-geon,* not *-jon.* See *donjon tower.*] A prison or vault. The brother of the king was confined in a *dungeon* for twenty years. [Do not confuse with *dudgeon,* meaning *resentment.*]

dutiful—*du'-ti-ful.* a. [Say *dew-,* not *doo-,* and spell with *-ti,* not *-te.*] Having a sense of duty or obligation to a parent. The girl was a very *dutiful* daughter. [Do not confuse with *beautiful.* Compare with *duteous.*]

ecstatic—*ec-stat'-ic.* a. [No *ex-* in *ecstatic.* Nor in *ecstasy.*] Filled with joy, joyous. The young artist sang in an *ecstatic* manner.

egregious—*e-gre'-gious.* a. [Only two *g's.*] Glaring, gross. The man who spelled the word *egregious* with a *double g,* made an *egregious* error.

enclose, enclosed, enclosing, enclosure, or **inclose, inclosed, inclosing, inclosure**—both spellings correct. The same applies to *endorse* and its derivatives.

encomium—*en-co'-mi-um.* n. [Note the two *m's.*] High praise. *Encomiums* were heaped upon the man who submitted the essay which won the prize.

envelop—*en-vel'-op.* v. [No *e* at the end of the verb *en-vel'-op.*—Notice where the accent falls. See *en'-velope* below.] To cover. The city was *enveloped* in a heavy fog.

envelope—*en'-vel-ope.* n. [Note the *e* at the end of the noun *en'velope. En-* preferred to *onvelope.*] A cover-

ing for a letter or small package. The man envel'oped the letter in an *en'-velope.*

equaled—*e'-qualed.* p.p. of *equal,* to have the same value, etc. [One *l* only preferred in *equaled* and *equaling.*] Also n. and a. The beauty of the landscape *equaled* nothing he had ever before seen.

erysipelas—*er-y-sip'-e-las.* n. [Five syllables; one *r; e* before *las.*] A feverish skin disease. *Erysipelas* is generally regarded as contagious.

every one. Never join these two words into one. Write them always separately.

excel—*ex-cel'.* v. [But one *l* in *excel,* though we double the *l* in *excelled, excelling, excellence,* and *excellent.*] To outdo. I will try to *excel* my classmates in my studies.

exchequer—*ex-cheq'-uer.* n. [Always *q,* never *ck.*] A kind of treasury, or department of finance. In America we spell *checkers* with *ck,* not *q,* but we still retain the *q* in *exchequer.* The Chancellor of the *Exchequer* holds one of the highest offices in the British cabinet.

excitability—*ex-cit-a-bil'-i-ty.* n. [No *e* after *t.* Note the *a* before the *-bil.*] Quality of being easily wrought up. Some nervous persons are often in a high state of *excitability.*

exhaust—*ex-haust'.* v. [Note the silent *h.*] To drain or draw off completely. It does not pay to *exhaust* one's strength. [See also *exhaustive* and *exhort.*]

exonerate—*ex-on′-er-ate.* v. [Note the absence of *h.*] To declare free from blame. I am glad the court was able to *exonerate* you after all the facts became known.

exorbitant—*ex-or′-bi-tant.* a. [Be careful never to put in an *h.*] Excessive, extravagant. The dealer charged an *exorbitant* price for his wares.

expedite—*ex′-pe-dite.* v. [*-pe,* not *-pi.*] To hasten. I will try to *expedite* matters as fast as possible.

expel—*ex-pel′.* v. [One *l* in *expel,* but two *l*'s in *expelled, expelling.*] To cast out or eject. The principal may *expel* the boy from school if he does not obey the rules. [See Rule 3, p. 4. Same rule applies to *extol.*]

falsify—*fal′-si-fy.* v. [No *e.*] To make false. The clerk tried to *falsify* the accounts so as to cover his theft.

fascinate—*fas′-cin-ate.* v. [*sc;* not double *s.*] To allure or charm. Can a serpent *fascinate* its prey, as many believe?

fatiguing—*fa-ti′-guing* [*-ging*]. p.p. of *fatigue,* to tire out. [No *e* in *fatiguing,* though derived from *fatigue.*] Some men seemed doomed to spend their lives in *fatiguing* toil. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

filament—*fil′-a-ment.* n. [*fila-,* not *fili-.*] A thread-like object. The wire in an electric bulb has been called a *filament.* [Compare with *filigree, q.v.*]

filial—*fil′-ial* [*-yal*]. a. [Not double *l.*] Obedient to parents. The boy was looked upon by his friends as a very *filial* child.

filigree—*fil'-i-gree.* n. and a. [*fili-,* not *fila-.*] Ornamental wire work. The Mexican brooch was made of *filigree.* [Compare with *filament, q.v.*]

filing—*fil'-ing.* pr.p. of *file,* to arrange in an orderly manner, as papers in a desk. [No *e* in *filing.*] The clerk was *filing* the letters in alphabetical order. [See Rule 1, p. 4. Same rule applies to *fining.*]

fineness—*fine'-ness.* n. [Note the two *ne's* in *fineness.*] Clearness, purity. The *fineness* of the gold in the ring made it more costly.

finicky—*fin'-ick-y.* a. [Note the *-ck.*] Unduly particular. The housewife was very neat, but too *finicky* to suit the other members of the family. [Also sometimes *finicking.* See *meticulous.*]

forcing—*forc'-ing.* pr.p. of *force,* to compel. [Omit the *e.*] You are *forcing* me against my will to follow the course you have laid down. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

foreboding—*fore-bod'-ing.* pr.p. of *forebode,* to regard the future with fear. [Note the *e* after the *r.*] *Foreboding* is the twin brother of fear, and should never be indulged in. [No *e* after the *d.* See Rule 1, p. 4.]

forty—*for'-ty.* a. and n. [Never put a *u* in *forty.* Forget that it comes from the word *four.*] Four times ten. He bought *forty* horses at the auction.

frivolous—*friv'-o-lous.* a. [*frivo-,* not *frivi-,* or *frivu-.*] Trifling, unstable. The girl trifled with the feelings of others because she had a *frivolous* mind.

frolicked—*frol'-icked.* p.p. of *frolic,* to dance or frisk about. [Note the extra *k* in *frolicked,* also in *frolicking,* but not in *frolicsome.*] The children of the village *frolicked* all day long. Compare with *picnicked, trafficked,* etc.

fuchsia—*fuch'-si-a.* n. A favorite garden plant bearing handsome pendulous blossoms. The *fuchsia* is said to have come originally from Central and South America. [Note carefully the spelling of *fuchsia.* This is a favorite catch word for spelling matches.]

fulfil—*ful-fil'.* v. [One *l* in *fulfil* preferred.] To carry into effect. I hope to be able to *fulfil* the requirements of the place. [Do not say, fulfil a position, or fulfil an office. The right word here is *fill.*] Double the *l* in *fulfilled* and *fulfilling,* according to Rule 3, p. 4.

futilely—*fu'-tile-ly.* adv. [Note the *e* before *-ly.*] Unsuccessfully. All his life he tried *futilely* to surpass his competitors, but never succeeded. [See Rule 5, p. 5.]

gauge. One syllable. v. and n. [Be careful to put the *a* before the *u.*] To measure. Please *gauge* the length of this line for me. [Compare with *language.* Omit the *e* in *gauging,* in accordance with Rule 1, p. 4.]

genealogy—*ge-ne-al'-o-gy.* n. [*geneal-,* not *geneol-.*] An account of the descent of a person from ancestors. My *genealogy* shows that my ancestors came over in the "Mayflower." [Compare with *analogy.*]

glamour—*glam'-our.* n. Enchantment; spell. The moon's rays seemed to cast a *glamour* over the scene.

[Note the *-mour* in *glamour*. The *u* in most *-our* words is now being dropped in America, but should never be omitted from *glamour*. Omit the *u*, however, from *glamorous*, and *glamorously*. Compare with *amour* and *amorous*.]

gluey—*glue'-y*. a. [Retain the *e*, but drop it in *gluing*. Compare with *bluing*.] Having the properties of glue. The blood had congealed until it was *gluey*. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

gnarled, gnash, gnat, gnaw, gnome, gnu. Note the silent *g* in these words.

gossiped—*gos'-siped*. p.p. of *gossip*, to tell idle tales about other persons. [Double *s*, but only one *p*.] Certain women met together, and *gossiped* the whole day long. Unless the accent falls on the *last* syllable, do not double the final consonant as directed in Rule 3, p. 4.

grateful—*grate'-ful*. a. [Never spell this word *great*.] Thankful, appreciative. The boy was very *grateful* for the kindness shown him.

gray—*-ay* in America; *-ey* in Great Britain.

guileless—*guile'-less*. a. [Note the two *le's*.] Innocent; without thought of harm. The *guileless* creature approached very close to the hunter. [Compare with *fineness*, *q.v.*]

gypsy—*gyp'-sy*. n. [*gyp-* preferred to *gip-*.] A member of a kind of wandering tribe of vagrants. The *gypsy* girl was skilled in the telling of fortunes.

having—*hav'-ing.* pr.p. of *have,* to possess, or hold. [No *e* in *having.* See Rule 1, p. 4.] *Having* knowledge, we should use it for the benefit of others less favored.

holiday—*hol'-i-day.* n. [Originally *holy*-day; remember, only one *l.*] A day set apart for relaxation, or for some kind of observance. The family took advantage of the *holiday* to spend the afternoon in the country.

hoping—*hop'-ing.* pr.p. of *hope,* to look forward with confidence. [No *e.* See Rule 1, p. 4.] I have been *hoping* for some time that you would make me a long visit.

icicle—*i'-ci-cle.* n. [Only one *e* in *icicle,* and that's at the end. *-cle,* not *-cal.*] A pendent mass of ice. Many *icicles* hung from the roof on Christmas morning.

idiosyncrasy—*id-i-o-syn'-cra-sy.* n. [*-sy,* not *-cy.*] Eccentricity, peculiar characteristic. Each one of us has his own particular *idiosyncrasy.* [Compare with *ecstasy.*]

image—*im'-age.* n. [Never double the *m* in *image.*] A likeness, or imitation. The boy was said to be the very *image* of his mother.

imperiled—*im-per'-iled.* p.p. of *imperil,* to endanger. [Only one *l* preferred in *imperiled* and *imperiling.*] His life was *imperiled* a number of times during the war.

inadequate—*in-ad'-e-quate.* a. [*inade-,* not *inada-.*]

Insufficient. His income was *inadequate* to enable him to support his family in comfort.

incandescent—*in-can-des′-cent.* a. [*sc.*] Glowing, brilliant. The *incandescent* electric bulb is now in almost universal use. [Compare with *descent.*]

incense—*in-cense′.* v. and n. To inflame with anger. I fear your conduct will greatly *incense* your father. [Note the accent on *-cense* in *incense* when used as a verb. Accent the *in-* when using as a noun meaning a perfume from burning certain gums, etc. Also note *-se,* not *-ce.* Applies also to *expense.*]

incidentally—*in-ci-den′-tal-ly.* adv. [Five syllables. Don't omit the *-al* before the *-ly.*] Casually. He mentioned the matter to me only *incidentally.* [Compare with *accidentally.*]

indict—*in-dict′.* v. To present a formal accusation of crime. The Grand Jury refused to *indict* the accused. [Pronounce like *indite,* but do not confuse with the verb *indite,* meaning to compose, also to write.]

inoculate—*in-oc′-u-late.* v. [Only one *n.*] To induce a mild form of disease for the purpose of warding off a violent attack. Physicians now *inoculate* for many other diseases besides the smallpox. [Compare with *vaccinate;* also with *innocuous.*]

inseparable—*in-sep′-ar-a-ble.* a. [*-ar,* not *-er.*] Incapable of being disjoined. The college chums seemed to be almost *inseparable.* [The same "catch" as in *separate.*]

inundate—*in'-un-date* [or *in-un'-date*]. v. [Do not double the *n*.] To overflow, or deluge. It seemed as if the river would completely *inundate* the valley.

isosceles—*ī-sos'-ce-les*. a. [Note how the *s's* and *c* are placed.] Having two equal sides. A certain figure having two equal sides is said to be an *isosceles* triangle.

itself—*it-self*. Pronoun. [No apostrophe.] An emphasized form of the neuter pronoun *it*. Standing by *itself*, I should not consider it very significant. [Compare with *oneself*.]

jewelry—*jew'-el-ry*. n. A number of jewels taken together. The thief stole all the woman's *jewelry*. [Americans spell *jewelry* as given above. The British form is *jewellery*—*four* syllables, and two *l's*.]

kidnaped—*kid'-naped*. p.p. of *kidnap*, to carry off a person forcibly. [Only one *p* preferred in *kidnaped, kidnaper,* and *kidnaping*.] The child was *kidnaped* in broad daylight.

labeled—*la'-beled*. p.p. of *label*, to mark with a name. [One *l* only preferred in *labeled, labeler,* and *labeling*.] Each bottle as filled was carefully *labeled*.

laboratory—*lab'-o-ra-to-ry*. n. A place devoted to experimental study in natural science. The chemical *laboratory* was well equipped. [Notice the "labor" in *laboratory*. Five syllables. Never *labra-*. In *Labrador* it's different!]

ladies—*la'-dies*. n. Pl. of *lady*. [Note the *-ies*.] All the women present were real *ladies*. Be careful when

using this word in the possessive, to place the apostrophe *after* the *s*, never *before*. Ladies' hats for sale here. [The form *ladie's* is absolutely incorrect. See Rule 4, p. 5.]

ladle—*la'-dle*. n. and v. [*-dle*, not *-del*.] A cuplike spoon with a long handle. He used a large *ladle* to dish up the soup.

legitimate—*le-git'-i-mate*. a. [*legiti-*, not *legita—*; *-mate*, not *-ment*.] Lawful. The new government was recognized as perfectly *legitimate*. [Compare with *illegitimate*.]

likelihood—*like'-li-hood*. n. [No *y* in *likelihood*. Note the *e* retained before the *l*.] Probability. It will snow to-morrow, in all *likelihood*. [See Rule 5, p. 5.]

limit—*lim'-it*. n. [Only one *m* in *limit;* also in *limited* and *limiting*.] Boundary. There seems to be no *limit* to his ambition.

liquefy, liquidate, liquor. Note the second vowel in each of these words, and study it to remember the correct spelling.

loneliness—*lone'-li-ness*. n. [Never omit the *e* before the *-li*.] A feeling of sadness from being alone. It is possible to be alone without being overcome by *loneliness*. [See Rule 5, p. 5.]

lovable—*lov'-a-ble*. a. [No *e* after *lov-*.] Worthy of being loved. The little child was very *lovable* because of its sweet ways. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

mackerel—*mack'-er-el.* n. [*-el,* not *-al.*] A kind of fish. The sea was swarming with *mackerel.*

maelstrom—*mael'-strom.* n. [*-strom,* not *-storm.*] A whirlpool. A *maelstrom* may be powerful enough to suck in a large vessel.

magnanimity—*mag-na-nim'-i-ty.* n. [Five syllables.] Generosity, nobility. By his *magnanimity* he overcame the distrust of his foes. [See *magnanimous,* the *i* before the *-mous.*]

mahogany—*ma-hog'-a-ny.* n. [Notice the *"hog"* in the middle, and the *"any"* at the end.] A valuable hard wood. His furniture was all made from *mahogany.*

maneuver [or **manœuver**]—*ma-neu'-ver.* v. and n. [*-eu* preferred to *-œu; -ver* preferred to *-vre.*] To change the position of military forces. He tried to *maneuver* his army so as to secure a more advantageous position.

mattress—*mat'-tress.* n. [Never *mattrass.* Observe the *e.*] A bed stuffed with some soft material. A hair *mattress* makes a very comfortable bed.

mercantile—*mer'-can-tile* [*-teel,* not *-tile*]. a. [No *h.*] Relating to merchandise. He was engaged in a *mercantile* enterprise.

Messrs. One syllable. n. [Do not place an *e* before the *r.*] Abbreviated from Messieurs. Used as a complimentary title in a business letter before a firm name, corresponding to the singular "Mr."

mimicked—*mim′-icked.* p.p. of *mimic,* to ridicule by imitation. [Note the extra *k* in *mimicked;* also in *mimicking,* but not in *mimicry.*] The boys followed the man, and *mimicked* his every step and gesture. [Compare with *physicked, picknicked, trafficked,* etc.]

mineralogy—*min-er-al′-o-gy.* n. The science of minerals. The young man was greatly interested in the study of *mineralogy.* [Note the similarity in the spelling of this word to *genealogy,* and *analogy.* Put an *a,* not an *o,* before the *l* in *mineralogy.*]

moneyed and **moneys** both require an *-ey* at the end. [See note to Rule 4, p. 5.]

mortgage—*mort′-gage.* n. and v. [Do not omit the *t* from *mortgage, mortgaged, mortgaging, mortgagor,* or *mortgagee.*] A pledge. The owner of the house gave a *mortgage* to the bank to secure the repayment of the loan.

movable—*mov′-a-ble.* a. [No *e* after *v.*] Capable of being changed about. He installed a *movable* engine in his shop. [Also *moving.* See Rule 1, p. 4.]

murmur—*mur′-mur.* v. and n. [No *e.*] A low continuous noise. He heard the low *murmur* of the bees as he lay in the orchard, while the brook was also *murmuring* close by.

Mussulmans—*Mus′-sul-mans.* n. pl. of *Mussulman.* [Never spell the last syllable of this word *-men.*] A Mohammedan. *Mussulmans* form a large majority of the populations of the East.

niche. One syllable. n. [No *t.*] A hollow or recess. The bird had built its nest in a *niche* in the wall.

nickel—*nick'-el.* n. [Note the *-el,* not *-le,* at the end.] A metallic substance frequently used for coins. The American five-cent piece is made from *nickel,* and is therefore often called a *"nickel."*

nine, nineteen, and **ninety** require an *e* after the second *n;* but the *e* must be omitted from *ninth* and *nintieth.*

numskull—*num'-skull.* n. [No *b* in *numskull.*] A blockhead, a dunce. They called him a *numskull* because he was slow in mastering the subject. [Compare with *dumfounded* which has no *b.*]

oblige—*o-blige'.* v. [Never put in a *d.*] To accommodate, to favor. I shall be glad to *oblige* you whenever you are in need.

O.K'd, O.K's; never *O-kehd,* or *O-kays.*

oneness—*one'-ness.* n. [Note the two *ne's.*] Unity. Their *oneness* of purpose was very remarkable. [Compare with *fineness, q.v.*]

oneself—*one-self'.* Pronoun. [All one word; no apostrophe.] Emphatic form of the indefinite pronoun, *one.* It is not much fun to go by *oneself* to an entertainment.

paid. Never write the past participle of the verb *pay* as *payed.*

pamphlet—*pam'-phlet.* n. [*-phlet,* not *pham-.*] A small paper-covered book. The *pamphlet* contained but thirty-two pages.

panicky—*pan′-ick-y.* a. [Note the extra *k.*] Liable to panic. When the big tent threatened to collapse, the entire crowd became *panicky.* [Compare with *physicked, picnicking,* etc.]

pantomime—*pan′-to-mime.* n. [*-mime,* not *-mine.*] A performance consisting principally of action, with little or no dialogue. The motion picture is the most modern form of *pantomime.*

parallel—*par′-al-lel.* a., n. and v. At all points equidistant. Two or more *parallel* lines are at the same distance from each other at all points. [Note where the double *l* comes in *parallel;* also in *paralleled, paralleling,* and *parallelogram.* Be sure to accent the *first* syllable.]

paraphernalia—*par-a-pher-na′-li-a.* n. [*para-,* not *pari-.* Note the *-pher.*] Articles of equipment. A circus carries with it all sorts of *paraphernalia.*

pastime—*pas′-time.* n. [Do not double the *s.*] Amusement, anything to serve to pass time away pleasantly. Reading is my favorite *pastime.*

patrol—*pa-trol′.* v. and n. [One *l* in *patrol,* but two *l's* preferred in *patrolled* and *patrolling.*] To walk watchfully backward and forward along a given line. The faithful policeman regularly *patrols* his beat.

percentage—*per-cent′-age.* n. [Never write *percentage* with an *s.*] A rate of interest based on one hundred. He received a *percentage* of four cents on each dollar annually.

perpetrate—*per′-pe-trate.* v. [*perpe-,* not *perper-.*] To do or perform. The boys tried to *perpetrate* a joke on the teacher.

perspiration—*pers-pir-a′-tion.* n. [Not *pres-,* but *perspiration.*] Fluid emitted through the pores of the skin; sweat. Thomas A. Edison has said that his success as an inventor is due rather to *perspiration* than to inspiration.

petrify—*pet′-ri-fy.* v. [*-ri,* not *-re.*] To turn to stone. One glance from the eye of the Gorgon was said by the Greeks to be sufficient to *petrify* any human being. [Compare with *putrefy,* meaning to decompose.]

phenomenon—*phe-nom′-e-non* [plural, *phenomena*]. n. [Note the *"me"* in the middle.] Unusual or unaccountable. A heavy snowfall in the tropics would be regarded as a rare *phenomenon.*

phlegm. One syllable. n. [Silent *g* in *phlegm,* but sound the *g* in *phlegmatic; ph* like *f.*] Mucus. A large quantity of *phlegm* was secreted as a result of his cold.

phthisis*—*phthis′-is.* n. [*ph* is silent.] A form of consumption. The doctor diagnosed his disease as pulmonary *phthisis.* [One of the great catch words at spelling bees. Study it closely. Study also its derivative, *phthisicky.*]

physicked—*phys′-icked.* p.p. of *physic,* to treat with medicine. He was *physicked* almost to death. [Note the extra *k* in *physicked;* also in *physicking.*]

* Phthisic—now obsolete.

picnicked—*pic′-nicked.* p.p. of *picnic,* to enjoy an outing with a lunch or other food in the open air. The merry party *picnicked* on the banks of a stream. [Note the extra *k* in *picnicked* and *picnicking.* Be sure to put it after the *second c.* Compare with *trafficked, trafficking,* etc.]

plaguy—*plā′-guy.* a. Vexatious. I cannot endure his *plaguy* ways. [A favorite "catch" word in spelling tests. Though derived from *plague,* the *e* is dropped in *plaguy.*]

pneumatic, and **pneumonia.** Don't forget the silent *p.*

poison—*poi′-son.* n. and v. [*-son,* not *-sen.*] A substance capable of causing death. The serpent's mouth concealed a deadly *poison.*

pomegranate—*pŏme-gran′-ate.* n. [Three syllables—not *pom-e.* Notice *-nate,* not *-nite.* Mark where the accent falls.] A tropical fruit. The *pomegranate* has many seeds, but an agreeable flavor.

prairie—*prai′-rie.* n. [Note the *i* before the second *r.*] A treeless plain. The Western *prairies* were found by the early settlers to be very fertile.

predilection—*pred-i-lec′-tion.* n. [*-lection,* not *-liction.*] Partiality. It is not difficult to have a warm *predilection* for noble minds.

preparation—*prep-a-rā′-tion.* n. [*-par,* not *-per.* The same "catch" as in *separate.*] Readiness. Great *preparation* was made for the wedding feast. [See also *preparatory.*]

primitive—*prim′-i-tive.* a. [*primi-,* not *prima-.*] Pertaining to early times. Our forefathers lived in a very *primitive* fashion.

privilege—*priv′-i-lege.* n. [No *d.* Note the *i* before the *l,* and the *e* before the *g.*] A special right. Every citizen of the United States has a right to certain *privileges.*

procedure—*pro-ce′-dure.* n. [No double *e.*] Proceeding or moving forward. Legal *procedure* is carefully regulated by certain rules.

propagate—*prop′-a-gate.* v. [*propa-,* not *propo-.*] To multiply or increase. The orchardist was interested in trying to *propagate* a new species of trees.

prove. Only one *o* in *prove.*

psychology—*psy-chol′-o-gy.* n. [*psy-.* Note the silent *p.*] The science of the mind. *Psychology* helps us to understand mental life, its phenomena and its conditions. [Be careful not to confuse with *physiology.*]

pulley—*pul′-ley.* n. [Note the *e.*] A device for raising weights. He raised the heavy cask by means of a *pulley.* [Compare *bully.*]

pursue—*pur-sue′.* v. [*pur-,* not *per-.*] To follow closely after. Every one should *pursue* wisdom as a hound pursues a hare.

pusillanimity—*pu-sil-la-nim′-i-ty.* n. [Note the double *l* in *pusillanimity;* also in *pusillanimous.*] Weakness of spirit; lack of courage. *Pusillanimity* is a polite word for cowardice.

putrefy—*pu'-tre-fy.* v. [*-tre,* not *-tri.*] To decompose offensively. The carcass of an animal will soon *putrefy.* [Compare with *petrify, q.v.*]

radical—*rad'-i-cal.* a. [*-cal,* not *-cle.*] Thoroughgoing, or extreme. Many reforms are considered *radical* because they are very sweeping. [Do not confuse with *radicle,* meaning a rootlet.]

raisin—*rai'-sin.* n. [*-sin,* not *-sen.*] A dried grape. The *raisin* industry has reached great proportions in California.

rarefy—*rar'-e-fy.* v. [*rare-,* not *rari-.*] To make more refined or spiritual. Tribulation will *rarefy* the submissive soul. [See *rarity,* meaning something uncommon.]

raspberry—*rasp'-ber-ry.* n. [Don't forget the *p.*] A luscious summer fruit. The *raspberry,* whether black, white, or red, is always delicious.

ratable—*rat'-a-ble.* a. Proportional. Each one received his *ratable* share of stock. [Though from *rate,* we drop the *e* in *ratable;* don't inject a *"rat"* into *ra-ta-ble.*] [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

reciprocity—*rec-i-proc'-i-ty.* n. [Two *c's.* Pronounce like *res-,* not *ree-.*] Mutual giving and receiving. It has been said that *reciprocity* is the only true basis of modern trade.

reconcilable—*rec-on-cil'-a-ble.* a. Capable of being brought into harmonious relations. I am rejoiced to learn that the differences of the former enemies are

reconcilable. [From *reconcile,* but we drop the *e* in *reconcilable.* See Rule 1, p. 4.]

remuneration—*re-mu-ner-a'-tion.* n. [Be very careful not to transpose the *m* and the *n.*] Just payment for services rendered. I shall be glad to give you fair *remuneration* if your work is satisfactory.

renege—*re-nege'.* v. [Hard *g,* though followed by *e.* Pronounce like *ren-eeg'.*] To fail, when playing cards, to follow suit when able to do so. If you *renege* again I will withdraw from the game.

repetition—*rep-e-ti'-tion.* n. [Not *repi-,* but *repe-.*] The act of repeating. Repetition is a great aid to memorization.

rescind—*re-scind'.* v. [*sc.*] To annul or cancel. I implore you to *rescind* your action, or the results will be disastrous.

respiration—*res-pir-a'-tion.* n. [*-pir,* not *-per.*] The act of breathing. Deep *respiration* helps to purify the blood.

rhyme. One syllable. v. and n. [Note the *hy.*] To make rhymes or verses. The poet Browning *rhymed* his thoughts in a wonderful way. [The spelling *rime* sometimes used.]

rhythm. One syllable. n. [Note the two *h's,* also in *rhythmic.*] Measured or balanced movement in poetry or song. The dancers moved in perfect *rhythm.*

sacrament—*sac'-ra-ment.* n. [*sacra-,* not *sacri-.*] A solemn religious ordinance. The *sacrament* of the

Lord's Supper is observed in most churches. [Compare with *sacrifice.*]

sacrilegious—*sac-ri-le'-gious.* a. [Be careful not to transpose the *i* and the *e* before and after the *l.* The order in which these letters come can be remembered by referring to *sacrilege* from which sacrilegious is derived. Having no regard for sacred places or things. The holy vessels were removed from the church by *sacrilegious* hands.

safety—*safe'-ty.* n. [Do n't omit the *e.*] Freedom from danger. Every automobile driver should adopt "*Safety* first" as his slogan. [See Rule 5, p. 5.]

salable—*sal'-a-ble.* a. [No *e* in the middle.] Fit to be sold. The goods that were left over were not *salable.* [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

sandwich—*sand'-wich.* n. [No "witch" in *sandwich.*] Two pieces of bread, etc., with some kind of filling between. The *sandwich* is the principal part of every picnic lunch.

saxophone—*sax'-o-phone.* n. [*saxo-,* not *saxi-.*] A metal wind instrument invented by one Antoine Joseph Sax. The *saxophone* has come to be a favorite instrument in the modern orchestra.

scarce. a. [*-ce,* not *-se,* at the end.] Infrequent, rare. Food was so *scarce* as to cause a famine. [Also *scarcely.*]

scythe. One syllable. n. [Note the *s, c,* and *y.*] An

instrument for cutting grass. The *scythe* has almost been replaced by the lawn mower.

separable—*sep'-ar-a-ble.* a. Capable of being separated or disjoined. Every plant is *separable* into its constituent parts. [Same "catch" as in *separate; -ar,* not *-er.*]

separate—*sep'-ar-ate.* v. and a. To divide or disconnect. It is impossible to *separate* two persons who are truly united in friendship or love. [One of the most commonly misspelled words. Always *-ar,* not *-er;* also in all derivatives.]

shaping—*shap'-ing.* pr.p. of *shape,* to make into a particular form. [No *e,* though derived from shape.] He was *shaping* the clay into a beautiful vase. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

shellacked—*shel-lacked'.* p.p. of *shellac,* to cover with a certain kind of varnish. [Note the extra *k* in *shellacked;* also in *shellacking.*] The painter *shellacked* the floor before applying the wax. [Compare with *physicked, picnicked,* etc.]

shining—*shin'-ing.* pr.p. of *shine,* to throw out light. [No *e.*] The sun is always *shining,* though the sky may be overcast. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

shipped. p.p. of *ship.* [Be very careful to put in two *p's.*] To send off by rail or boat. I *shipped* your goods by fast freight. [See Rule 2, p. 4.]

solely—*sole'-ly.* adv. [Note the *e* before *-ly.*] Singly, alone. It was *solely* his own fault that he did not succeed. [See Rule 5, p. 5.]

solemn—*sol'-emn.* a. [Always end *solemn* with *-mn.* See *column.*] Serious, grave. He gave me his *solemn* promise that he would forsake his bad habits.

sometime and **sometimes.** Always one word. Do not separate either of these words into two.

spermaceti—*sper-ma-ce'-ti.* n. [Only one *t.*] A waxy substance used in making candles. All the candles in the shop were made from *spermaceti.*

spoliation—*spol-i-a'-tion.* n. Plundering, robbery. All neutrals at sea in time of war are liable to *spoliation* by both combatants. [Note the transposition of the fourth and fifth letters of *spoliation,* though taken from the same root as *spoil.*]

stereopticon—*ster-e-op'-ti-con.* n. [*-eop,* not *-iop; ti,* not *te, con.*] A machine for projecting pictures on a screen. A good-sized *stereopticon* will magnify a small lantern slide five hundred times.

stratagem—*strat'-a-gem.* n. [Note the *-ta.*] A trick in war for deceiving the enemy. Napoleon Bonaparte could devise more successful *stratagems* than any other modern general. [Yet mark the *-te* in *strategist,* meaning one skilled in devising *stratagems.*]

superintendent—*su-per-in-tend'-ent.* n. An officer having charge of some place or institution. The *superintendent* of schools proved himself to be a very capable official. [Never spell the last syllable of this word *-ant.* It is one of the big "catch" words.]

sure. a. Be careful never to put an *h* in the word *sure.*

suspense—*sus-pense'*. n. [*-pense,* not *-pence.*] Uncertainty, indecision. The candidate was in great *suspense* while waiting for the decision of the examiner. [Also, *expense.*]

synonym—*syn'-o-nym.* n. [Note the *y* at each end.] A word meaning almost the same thing as another word. Wrath is considered to be a *synonym* for anger.

trafficked—*traf'-ficked.* p.p. of *traffic,* to trade, or barter. [Note the extra *k* in *trafficked;* also in *trafficking.*] The ancient peoples *trafficked* in slaves as well as in merchandise. [Compare with *physicked, physicking,* etc.]

tries. Present tense of *try,* to attempt, or endeavor. Never write the word tries with a *y.*

truly—*tru'-ly.* adv. [No *e.*] Really, honestly. I tell you *truly* that I consider you to be my best friend. [This is an exception to Rule 5, p. 5. So also is *duly.*]

twilight—*twi'-light.* n. [Only one *l.*] Light seen after the sun has set. The *twilight* is shorter in some sections of the country than in others.

until—*un-til'.* Preposition and conjunction. [Only one *l.*] You may keep the money *until* the end of the year.

variegated—*va'-ri-e-ga-ted.* a. [Five syllables. Note the *r, i,* and *e* before the *g.*] Marked with different colors. The autumn leaves were beautifully *variegated.*

vegetable—*veg'-e-ta-ble.* n. and a. [Not *vega-,* but vege-table.] Any plant good for food. A *vegetable*

is eaten during the principal part of a meal; a fruit, for dessert.

velocipede—*ve-loc'-i-pede.* n. [*-ci,* not *-co.*] A light vehicle propelled by the rider, usually one with three wheels. The boy rode his *velocipede* rapidly down the street.

vermilion—*ver-mil'-ion.* n. and a. A bright red color. *Vermilion* is one of the most highly valued pigments used by painters. [A great catch word. Remember to spell it with only one *l,* notwithstanding that *billion* and *million* are spelt with two *l*'s.]

vilify—*vil'-i-fy.* v. To speak falsely against. It is a worse crime to *vilify* one's neighbor than to steal his jewelry. [Another great "catch" word. Remember to use only *one l* in *vilify.*]

villain—*vil'-lain.* n. A conscienceless scoundrel. There is little hope of reclaiming a genuine *villain.* [One of the most frequently misspelled words. Remember always *-ain,* not *ian,* in *villain, villainous, villainy.*]

violoncello—*vi-o-lon-cel'lo.* n. [No, this is not a misprint; it is *violon-,* not *violin.* The *cel* is pronounced *chel.*] The beautiful stringed instrument known as the 'cello. He played the *violoncello* with ravishing sweetness. [A great "catch" word in spelling matches.]

viscid—*vis'-cid.* a. [*sc,* like *s;* no *k* sound.] Sticky, gluey. Soft tar is a *viscid* substance.

visibility—*vis-i-bil'-i-ty.* n. [*visi-,* not *visa-.*] The state of being visible, or easily seen. The *visibility* of an

object depends largely upon the strength of the eye which gazes upon it. [Compare with *divisibility.*]

vociferate—*vo-cif'-er-ate.* v. [Though coming from *voice,* there is no *i* before the *c.*] To utter loudly. Perhaps if you *vociferate* your wants, some one may heed you.

volume—*vol'-ume.* n. [Note the *-ume* at the end.] A bound book. The set of Dickens's works contained eight *volumes.* [Compare with *column, q.v.*]

warrant—*war'-rant.* v. and n. [*-rant,* not *-rent.*] To justify or authorize. The facts in the case seem to *warrant* the truth of his story.

withal—*with-al'.* adv. and preposition. [Only one *l.*] Moreover, likewise. In the midst of the storm how calm she stands *withal.*

writing—*writ'-ing.* pr.p. of *write,* to set down in legible characters. [No *e.*] I am *writing* to-night by the light of my student lamp. [See Rule 1, p. 4.]

zephyr—*zeph'yr.* n. [*-phyr,* not *-pher.*] A soft gentle breeze. The *zephyr* played softly about her head as she sat reading on the veranda.

zincky—*zinck'-y.* a. [Note the extra *k.*] Having the appearance of zinc. The metal roof had a kind of *zincky* appearance. [Compare with *colicky,* etc.]

GROUP 2

WORDS OFTEN MISPRONOUNCED

The words in this group consist of those which are often mispronounced, either by placing the accent on the wrong syllable, like *exem'-plary,* for *ex'-emplary;* putting in too many sounds, like *ex-tra-ordinary,* for *ex-traor'-dinary;* leaving out sounds which should be inserted, like *lab'-ra-tory,* for *la-bo-ra-tory,* and in many other ways. Great care should be taken when using such words to pronounce them correctly, in order to form the habit of doing so without conscious effort.

abalone—*ab-a-lo'-ne.* Pronounce this word in four syllables, as shown.

aborigines—*ab-o-rig'-i-nes.* Pronounce this word in five syllables. Sound the *g* like *j.*

absolve—*ab-solve'.* Sound the *s* soft, not like *z.* Also *absorb,* and *absurd.*

abscond—*ab-scond'.* Not *skowned.*

accede—*ac-cede'.* First *c* like *k; ak-seed.* Pronounce the first *c's* in the following words in the same way, like *k: accelerate, accept* [and all derivatives], *accessible, accessories.*

accompanist—*ac-com'-pan-ist.* Not *ac-com'-pany-ist.*

accuracy—*ac'-cu-ra-cy.* No "cur" in *accuracy.* Say *akew* not *akker.*

across—*a-cross'.* Not *acrost.* Note the one *c* and the two *s's.*

adjourn—*ad-journ'. Jern* not *join.*

admiralty—*ad'-mi-ral-ty.* Not *admirality.* Four syllables only.

adventure—*ad-ven'-ture.* Last syllable *tewr,* not *cher.*

against—*a-gainst'. Agenst,* not *agānst,* nor *aginst.*

agile—*ag'-ile. Ajil,* not *ā-jīle.*

algebra—*al'ge-bra.* Not *algebry.*

alkali—*al'kali.* Say *lie* not *lĭ.*

allege—*al-lege'.* No *d* in *allege.* Pronounce *ledge,* not *leej.*

alpaca—*al-pac'-a.* Three syllables. Not *alapaca.*

alternate—*al'-ter-nate.* As a verb, accent this word on the *first* syllable; as a noun, accent the *second* syllable, thus, *al-ter'-nate.*

alternately—*al-ter'-nate-ly.* Never accent the first syllable in *alter'-nately.*

amateur—*am'-a-teur.* The French pronunciation is *am-a-ter'.* It has become Anglicized, and may be pronounced *am'-a-ture,* but never *amachoor.*

ambergris—*am'-ber-gris.* Sound the last syllable like *grease.*

amenable—*a-me'-na-ble.* Do not say *amen* for *a-me'-na-ble.*

amenity—*a-men′-i-ty.* There is a "men" in *a-men-i-ty.*

anchovy—*an′-cho-vy,* or *an-cho′-vy.* Say *tcho,* not *ko.* Pl. *-vies.*

anemone—*a-nem′-o-ne.* Four syllables in *a-nem-o-ne.*

animalcule—*an-i-mal′-cule.* Say *kewl* not *kewlee.*

annunciate—*an-nun′-ci-ate.* Pronounce *ci* like *shi.* Note the double *n.*

antarctic—*ant-arc′-tic.* Never say ant*ar*tic. Sound the second syllable *arc* distinctly.

anthracite—*an′-thra-cite. Anthra* not *antra.*

apostle—*a-pos′-tle.* Do not sound the *t.* Say *appossel.*

apothegm—*ap′-o-thĕgm.* Silent *g;* say *apothĕm.*

apparatus—*ap-pa-ra′-tus.* Notice the long *a.* No *"rat"* in *apparatus.*

appendicitis—*ap-pen-di-ci′-tis.* Long *i* in *ci; tis,* not *tus.*

apricot—*a′-pri-cot.* Not *ap-ri,* but *ā-pricot.*

aquatic—*a-quat′-ic.* Short *a* in *quăt,* like *sat.*

archipelago—*arch-i-pel′-a-go. Arch* like *ark.*

architect—*ar′-chi-tect. Arki,* never *arch.*

architrave—*ar′-chi-trave.* Pronounce *ark-i-trave.*

archives—*ar′-chives. Ki* not *chi.*

arcing—*arc′-ing. Arc* like *ark.*

arctic—*arc′-tic.* Like *antarctic,* sound both *c*'s distinctly.

area—*a′-re-a.* Not like *airy.* Three syllables.

arid—*ar′-id. ăr-id,* not *ā-rid.*

armature—*ar′-ma-ture.* Say *ar′-mat-your,* not *choor.* See other words that end in *-ture,* like *conjecture, crea-*

ture, expenditure, culture, debenture, forfeiture, furniture, gesture, indenture, lecture, ligature, literature, manufacture, mixture, nature, nomenclature, overture, picture, picturesque, premature, signature, stature, temperature.

armistice—*ar′-mi-stice. Tiss* not *tīce.*

asparagus—*as-par′-a-gus.* Never "sparrowgrass."

asphalt—*as′-phalt.* Don't say *ash-fault.*

assignation—*as-sig-na′-tion. Sig* not *sign.*

assimilate—*as-sim′-i-late.* Not *as-sim-u-late.* Compare with *simulate.*

asthma—*asth′ma.* Pronounce like *azma.*

astigmatism—*a-stig′-ma-tism.* Don't forget the *a* at the beginning of *astigmatism.*

athletic—*ath-let′-ic.* Only three syllables, never *athaletic.*

attack—*at-tack′.* Don't say "I fear he is going to *attakt* me."

attacked—*at-tacked′. Attackted* is absolutely incorrect.

attorney—*at-tor′-ney. Attŭr′,* not attōr′-ney. Note the *ney.*

audacious—*au-da′-cious. Aw*-da, not *ow*-da-cious.

authoritative—*au-thor′-i-ta-tive.* Five syllables. Don't leave out the *ta* in *authoritative.*

avenue—*av′-en-ue. New* not *noo.*

awkward—*awk′-ward.* Never *awkerd.*

azure—*az′-ure. ăzh′-ur* or *ā′-zhur.* Never *az-your.*

bacchante—*bac-chante'*. *Ba-kant'*.

bade—Pronounce like *bad*. He *bade* him come in.

badinage—*ba-di-nage'*. Accent the *last* syllable and pronounce it like *nazh*.

banquet—*ban'-quet*. No "bang" in *ban*quet. Pronounce it as syllabized.

barbarous—*bar'-ba-rous*. Only three syllables in *barbarous*. Don't say *barbarious*.

bayou—*bay'-ou*. Pronounce *by'-oo*.

being—*be'-ing*. Sound the *g;* don't say *be-in'*.

bestial—*bĕs'-tial*. Though this word is derived from *beast,* we must say *bĕs'-chal*.

bicycle—*bi'-cy-cle*. *Cycle* like *sickle*.

biography—*bi-og'-ra-phy*. Sound the *bi* like *by*.

bird—Be careful not to pronounce this word *boyd,* nor yet *buh'd*. Sound the *r* distinctly.

biscuit—*bis'-cuit*. *Biskit,* not *biscut*.

bison—*bi'-son*. *By,* not *bĭs*.

boatswain—*boat'-swain*. On shipboard, *bo'-sun*.

boisterous—*bois'-ter-ous*. Three syllables, not *boistrous*.

bologna—*bo-lo'-gna*. Say *bo-lone'-ya,* not *bolony*.

bouquet—*bou-quet'*. *Boo-kā'*.

bourgeois—*bour-geois'*. *Boor-zhwah'*, a middle-class Frenchman. *Bur-joys'*, a certain size of type.

brassière—*bras-siere'*. *Bra-zeer'*.

breadth. Do not pronounce like breath; sound the *d* distinctly.

bring. Say "bring," one syllable, not *bring-ge*.

broché—*bro-che′*. Pronounce like *bro-shay′*. A *broché* shawl.

bronchitis—*bron-chi′-tis*. *Chi* like *ki; tis* not *tus*.

brooch. Pronounce like *broach*.

brougham—*brough′-am*. *Broo′-um* or *broom;* or *bro′-um*. Never *brome*.

brusque—*broosk* or *brŭsk*.

buoy, buoyant, buoyancy—all like *boy,* not *boo-y*.

burn. Pronounce the *r* distinctly. Don't say *boyn*. [See *bird*.]

cæcum—*cæ′-cum*. Say *see′-kum,* not *kee-* or *ki-kum*.

calculate—*cal′-cu-late*. Three syllables; never *kal-klate*.

calyx—*ca′-lyx*. Say either *kay′-lix* or *kăl′-ix*.

campanile—*cam-pa-ni′-le*. Pronounce *cam-pa-nee′-lay*.

cantatrice—*can′-ta-trice*. *Kan′-ta-treess*.

can-thar′-i-des. *Des* like *deez*.

caprice—*ca-price′*. *Ca-prees′*, not *cap′-ris*.

caramel—*car′-a-mel*. Never say *kŏr-a-mel*. Carry home some *caramels*.

carbine—*car′-bine*. *Car′-bine,* not *bĭn*.

carburetor—*car′-bu-ret-or*. Not *car-bu-rate-or*.

carditis—*car-dī′-tis*. See *appendicitis, bronchitis,* and other similar words; *di* like *die; tis,* not *tus*.

caricature—*car′-i-ca-ture*. Only four syllables; not *cariacature*. Say *tewr,* not *choor*.

caryatides—*căr-y-at′-i-dēs*. Do not say *carry-a-ti′-des*. Accent the *at,* and pronounce the last syllable *deez*.

casein—*cā′-se-in.* Three syllables. Do not say *kā-sign,* but *kay-see-in.*

casualty—*cas′u-al-ty.* Only *four* syllables. Not *casuality.*

cater-cornered—*cā′-ter-cor′-nered.* Don't say *catty-cornered;* and observe the hyphen when spelling this word.

cauliflower—*cau′-li-flow-er. Cauli-*[not *kŏlly-*]*flower.*

celestial—*ce-les′-tial. See-les′-chal,* not *shul.*

'cello—*′cel-lo.* Pronounce *chello.*

champion—*cham′-pi-on.* Three syllables; accent the first. Don't say *champeen.*

chaos—*cha′-os. Ka′-os,* not *tchay′-os.*

charivari—*cha-ri-va′-ri.* Pronounce this word as syllabized. Do not say *chivaree′.*

chasm—Say *kasm;* not *chazum.*

chestnut—*chest′-nut.* Pronounce both *t's* distinctly.

chimerical—*chi-mer′-i-cal. Kim,* not *chim.* From *chimera* [*kimera*], an imaginary monster.

chirography—*chi-rog′-ra-phy.* Say *ki,* not *chi..* This applies also to all derivatives of this word.

chiropodist—*chi-rop′-o-dist. Ki,* not *chi.* Also *chiropody.*

chiropractic—*chi-ro-prac′-tic. Ki* not *chi.*

choler—*cho′ler.* Pronounce like *collar.* Choleric—*kŏlerik.* Do not confuse with *choleraic,* pertaining to cholera.

chrysanthemum—*chrys-an′-the-mum.* Notice the *mum* at the end of this word.

church. Don't say *choych.* Pronounce the *r* distinctly.

chute—Just like *shoot.*

chyle—Say *kile,* not *chile.*

chyme—Say *kime,* not *chime.*

cicatrix—*ci′-ca-trix.* Say *si′-ka-trix.*

cicerone—*ci-ce-ro′-ne. che-cha-ro′-na,* preferred; also *sisserone′.*

cinchona—*cin-cho′-na.* Say *sin-ko′-na.*

civil—*civ′-il. Ill* not *ul.*

civilization—*civ-il-ĭ-za′-tion.* Short *i* before *za.* No "lie" in *civilization.*

clapboards—*clap′-boards.* Don't say *klabbords.* Pronounce the *p* distinctly.

cleanliness—*clean′-li-ness.* Say *klĕnly* and *klĕnliness.* But *kleenly* when used as an adverb. The girl was *cleanly* dressed.

clique—Say *kleek,* not *click.*

clothes—Pronounce the *th* distinctly. Don't say *kloze.*

coagulate—*co-ag′-u-late.* Say *agg* not *aj.*

coccyx—*coc′-cyx.* Pronounce like *kok′-siks.*

cognac—*co′-gnac.* Say *ko-nyak.*

column—*col′-umn. Kol′-um,* never *kolyum* nor *kolūme.* Also *columnist.*

commonalty—*com′-mon-al-ty.* Only four syllables; not *commonality.*

compatriot—*com-pa′-tri-ot.* Pronounce the *a* long. No *păt* in this word.

compilation—*com-pĭ-la′-tion.* There's a *pil,* but no *pie* in *compilation.*

composedly—*com-po′-sed-ly.* Four syllables.

conduit—*con′-duit.* Don't sound the *u* in *conduit.* Say *kondit.*

congratulate—*con-grat′-u-late.* Don't *chew* when pronouncing *con-grat′-u-late.*

conquer—*con′-quer. Kon′-ker;* not *kwer.*

conspiracy—*con-spir′-a-cy.* Do not put a *spy* in *conspiracy.*

consume—*con-sume′. Cons-yoom,* not *soome.*

cotton-gin. Pronounce this *gin* the same as the alcoholic liquor.

coupon—*cou′-pon.* Say *koo-*[not *kew-*]*pon.*

courteous—*cour′-te-ous.* Say *kŭr-*[not *core-*]*teous.*

courtier—*cour′-tier. Kort-yer* [two syllables].

covetous—*cov′-et-ous. Tus* not *chus.*

cranberry—*cran′-berry. Cran* not *cram.*

credulous—*cred′-u-lous.* No *ju* in *credulous.*

creek. Do not say *crick.*

crescendo—*cre-scen′-do. Kre-shen-do.*

crocheted—*cro-cheted′. Kro-shayed.*

crucial—*cru′-cial.* Two syllables only. *Croo-shal.*

culinary—*cu′-li-na-ry. Kew-li-na-ry,* not *cull.*

cuneiform—*cu-ne′-i-form.* Four syllables.

cupola—*cu′-po-la.* Not *cu-po-lo.*

curl—Do not say *coil.* Pronounce the *r* distinctly.

cynosure—*cy′-no-sure. Si-no-shoor.* No *sin* in *cynosure.*

dahlia—*dahl′-ia. Dahl-, dale-,* or *dăl-ya.*

dais—*da′-is.* Pronounce in two syllables, or one—*dās.*

daub—Don't say *dob*.

decisive—*de-ci'-sive. Sī,* not *sis.*

delectation—*de-lec-ta'-tion. De-lec-;* not *del-ec-ta-tion.*

dementia—*de-men'-ti-a.* Sound the *ti* like *shi.* Four syllables.

demesne—*de-mesne'.* Either *de-mane,* or *de-meen.* Do not sound the *s.*

demolition—*dem-o-li'-tion. Dem-o,* not *de-mo-lition.*

derisive—*de-ri'-sive. De-rise,* not *de-riss-iv.*

detour—*de'-tour. Dee'-toor.*

detritus—*de-trī'-tus. De-try,* not *detree-tus.*

dew—Do not say *doo.*

diabetes—*di-a-be'-tes.* Say *teez,* not *tez.*

dictionary—*dic'-tion-a-ry.* Pronounce in four syllables. Don't say *dictionry.*

digestion—*dĭ-ges'-tion.* Short *i.* Never say "die" in *digestion.* Also in *dĭgested, dĭgesting,* and *dĭgestible.*

diggings—*dig'-gings.* Sound the last *g* distinctly. Don't say *diggin's.*

digit—*dig'-it.* Sound the *g* like *j.* Don't say *dig-it.*

dilate—*di-late'.* Either *dĭl-ate,* or *dī-late.*

diluted—*di-lut'-ed.* Either *dĭl-ute,* or *dī-lute.*

dimension—*di-men'-sion.* Say *dĭm-en-sion;* not *dī-mension.*

diphtheria—*diph-the'-ri-a.* Not *dip* but *dif-theria.*

diphthong—*diph'-thong.* Never *dip,* but always *dif-thong.*

diploma—*di-plo'-ma.* Say *dĭp-lo-ma;* not *dī-plo-ma.*

direct—*di-rect′. Dĭ-rect,* not *dī-rect.*
dirigible—*dir′-i-gi-ble.* Say *rij,* not *de-rig′-a-ble.*
disheveled—*di-shev′-eled.* Say *di-shev,* not *dish-ev-eled.*
disinterested—*dis-in′-ter-est-ed.* Five syllables; not *dis-in-trest-ed.*
diverge—*dĭ-verge′.* Short *ĭ.* Don't say *die-verge.*
docile—*doc′-ile. Dos′-sil,* not *dō′-sil.*
doge. Say *dōdge;* not *dōzhe.*
domicile—*dom′-i-cile. Sĭl,* not *sīle.*
douche—*dōōsh,* not *dōōtch.*
drama—*dra′-ma. Drah′-ma,* not *drăm′-ma.*
drought, drouth. Say *drout.* Do not sound the *h.*
drowned. One syllable only; not *drowunded.*
due. Say *dew,* not *dōō.*
dutiful—*du′-ti-ful.* Not *doo-ti′-ful,* but *dew-ti-ful.*
duty—*du′-ty. Dewty,* not *doo-ty,* nor yet *jooty.*
dynasty—*dy′-nas-ty.* Either *die* or *dĭn-as-ty.*
dyspepsia—*dys-pep′-si-a.* Four syllables; not *dyspepshi.*
early—*ear′ly.* Never say *oily* for *early.*
economy—*e-con′-o-my.* Say *ee-con;* not *ek-on-o-my.*
educate—*ed′-u-cate.* Say *ed-u,* not *ed-joo-kate.*
egg—Never say *aig* for *egg.*
egoism—*e′-go-ism, e′-go-tism. Eego,* not *eggo.*
eighth—Pronounce distinctly the final *h* in *eighth.*
elegant—*el′-e-gant.* Say *el,* not *ill-e-gant.*
elm—One syllable. Not *ellum.*
engine—*en′-gine.* Say *en′-jin,* not *in′-jine,* nor even *in′-jĭn.*

engross—*en-gross'*. Do not say *engrawss,* but *en-grosse.*

enraptured—*en-rap'-tured.* She was *en-rap-tewred* [not *choord*] with the scene.

enumerate—*en-u'-mer-ate.* Never *en-oo-mer-ate,* but *en-new-mer-ate.*

enunciate—*e-nun'-ci-ate. Shi-ate,* not *see-ate.*

ephemeral—*e-phem'-er-al.* Not *ee-phee-mer-al.*

epistle—*e-pis'-tle.* Do not sound the *t* in *epistle;* say *e-pisl.*

esophagus—*e-soph'-a-gus. ē-soph,* not *es-oph-a-gus.*

etiquette—*et'-i-quette.* Say *ket,* not *quett.*

exacerbate—*ex-ac'-er-bate.* Pronounce this word *eg-zas-er-bate.*

excrescence—*ex-cres'-cence.* Only three syllables. Do not say *ex-e-cres-cence.*

extempore—*ex-tem'-po-re.* Four syllables, each distinctly pronounced.

extraordinary—*ex-traord'-in-a-ry.* Five syllables only. Preferred to *ex-tra-or'-din-a-ry.*

facile—*fa'-cile.* Say *fas-sil.*

falchion—*fal'-chion.* Pronounce *fall-shin.* "Flashed like a *fallshin* from its sheath."

falcon—*fal'-con.* Do not sound the *o* in *falcon.* Say *fall'kn.*

familiarity—*fa-mil-iar'-i-ty.* Pronounce in five syllables; *iar,* like *yar.*

faucet—*fau'-cet.* Not *fassit.* [See *facet.*]

favorite—*fa'-vor-ite. Fav-or-it,* not *favoright.*

feminine—*fem′-i-nine.* Say *nin,* not *nine. Fem′-i-nin.*

fertile—*fer′-tile. Fer′-til,* not *fer-tile.*

fetich, fetish. *Fe′-tish. Fet,* not *fee.* No *fee* in *fetish.*

fetid—*fet′-id.* Either *fet* or *fee-tid.*

fidelity—*fi-del′-i-ty.* Omit the *fie* from *fi-delity.* Say *fid.*

fiduciary—*fi-du′-ci-a-ry.* Say *fid-u-shi-a-ry,* not *fie.*

film—Never *fillum.* Only one syllable in *film.*

finale—*fi-na′-le.* Note the three syllables. Do not pronounce it like *final,* nor call it *fine-ale.* Put a *fin* in *fina′le.*

finance—*fi-nance′. Fin* or *fine,* but preferably *fin-ance′.* This applies also to *financier.* Accent the last syllable in both these words.

finis—*fi′-nis.* Say *fī-nis,* not *finniss.*

first. Never pronounce this like *foist.* Sound the *r.*

flannel—*flan′nel.* Observe the *l* at the end of this word. Do not say *flannen.*

foisting—*foist′-ing.* Never say *foistering.*

forbade—*for-bade′. Bad* not *bade.*

forehead—*fore′-head.* Call this *for′ed.* Sound the two syllables quickly. Omit the *h.*

forget—*for-get′.* Say *get,* not *git.*

fortune—*for′-tune. Tune* not *choon.*

forward—*for′-ward.* Do not pronounce this word *forrad.*

foundry—*found′-ry.* Not *foundery.* Only two syllables.

fracas—*fra′-cas.* Say *frā′-kas* not *frāk-us.*

fragile—*fra′-gile.* Say *frā′-jil,* not *frā-gile.*

frailty—*frail′-ty.* Only two syllables. Not *fraility.*

fraternity—*fra-ter′-ni-ty.* Pronounce this *frăt-er-nity,* not *frā.* [See college abbreviation *"frat."*]

fraudulent—*fraud′-u-lent.* Pronounce the *u* alone. There is no *ju* in *fraud-u-lent.*

frequent—*fre′-quent.* Say *quent,* not *kent.* Also in *frequency.*

frontispiece—*fron′-tis-piece.* Three syllables.

fungi—*fun′-gi.* Say *ji,* not *guy.* [Plural of *fungus.*]

futile—*fu′-tile.* No *tile* in *futile.* Say *till.* Also *futilely.*

gala—*ga′-la. Gā-la,* not *gălla.*

garage—*ga-rage′. Ga-rahj′.* Not *gar′-age.*

gastritis—*gas-trī′-tis.* Neither *gas-tree-tis,* nor *gas-tri-tus,* but *gas-try-tiss.*

generally—*gen′-er-al-ly.* Four syllables. Not *gen′-raly.*

genial—*ge′-ni-al.* Three syllables preferred rather than *jeen′-yal.*

genuine—*gen′-u-ĭne.* Never *jen-you-wine.*

gesture—*ges′-ture. Jest-your,* not *guest-yoor. G* followed by *e* almost always sounded like *j.*

get. Never *git.*

giaour—One syllable; no accent. Pronounce *joor,* or like the French word for *day.* "Bon jour, monsieur."

gibberish—*gib′-ber-ish. Gib,* not *jib.*

gibbet—*gib′-bet. Jib,* not *gib;* also *gibbeted* and *gibbeting.*

gibbous—*gib′-bous.* *Gib,* not *jib.*

gigantic—*gi-gan′-tic.* First *g* soft, second hard. *Ji-gan-tic,* not *ji-jan.*

gills [of a fish]. *Gil,* not *jil.*

gin [cotton-gin]. Same as *gin,* the alcoholic liquor. Also the verbals *ginned* and *ginning.*

girl. Never *goil.* Sound the *r* distinctly.

gist—like *jist.*

glacier—*gla′-cier.* Two syllables. *gla-sher.* Also *glacial.*

glisten—*glis′ten.* Silent *t.* *glisn.*

going—*go′-ing.* Not *goin′.* Sound the final *g* distinctly.

government—*gov′-ern-ment.* Not *goverment.* Sound the two *n*'s plainly.

granary—*gran′-a-ry.* *Grăn,* not *grāinery.*

grandeur—*gran′-deur.* Say *grand′-your.*

grandfather, grandmother. Sound the *d* plainly.

grievous—*griev′-ous.* Not *grevious.* Only *two* syllables.

grimy—*grim′-y.* Never *grimmy,* always *grīme-y.*

gross. Say *grōsse,* not *graws.*

grovel—*grŏv′-el.* *Grŏv,* not *grŭv-el.* Also *grŏveled* and *grŏveling.* Note the one *l.*

guaranty—*guar′-an-ty.* Never pronounce the first syllable of this word [or of *guarantor*] *gor.* [Plural, *-ties.*]

gubernatorial—*gu-ber-na-to′-ri-al.* Six syllables.

gum arabic—*gum ar′-a-bic.* Not *ar-a′-bic.*

gunwale—*gun′-wale.* Say *gun-wel,* not *gun-wale.* Nautical, *gunnel.*

halfpenny—*half-pen′-ny.* Say *hā′-penny,* not *hafpenny.*

handkerchief—*hand′-ker-chief.* Omit the *d* when pronouncing *han*[*d*]*-kerchief.* Do not put a *hang* in *handkerchief.*

harpsichord—*harp′-si-chord.* Do not say *harpischord.*

hasten—*has′-ten.* Silent *t.* Say *hā-sen.*

hauteur—*hau-teur′.* Say *hō-ter′.*

hearth—*harth,* not *herth.*

heather—*heath′-er.* Sound *heath* in this word like *geth* in *together.* Hard *th.*

height. One syllable. Only two *h*'s in this word. Never pronounce it *heighth.*

heinous—*hei′-nous. Hei* like *hay.*

helm. *One syllable.* Never *hellum.* [See *film.*]

hiccough—*hic′-cough.* Always pronounce this word *hiccup.*

hoist—not *hīste.*

hollyhock—*hol′-ly-hock.* Not *hawk.*

homage—*hom′-age.* Sound the *h.* Do not say *'ŏmage.*

hovel—*hov′-el. Hŏv,* not *hŭvel.*

humble—*hum′-ble.* Sound the *h.* Do not say *'umble.* Remember Uriah Heep.

hundredths—*hun′-dredths.* Sound both *d*'s distinctly.

hyperbole—*hy-per′-bo-le.* Four syllables.

hypocrisy—*hy-poc′-ri-sy.* No *high* in this word. Say *hip-oc′-risy.*

iconoclast—*i-con′-o-clast.* Long *i,* not *ĭk.*

imbecile—*im′-be-cile. Sĭl* not *sīle.*

immediately—*im-me′-di-ate-ly.* Five syllables. Do not say *immējetly.*

implacable—*im-plā′-ca-ble.* Say *play* not *plăk.*

inaugural—*in-au′-gu-ral.* Sound the *gu* like *gew,* do not say *gŭr* in this word, or in *i-nau′-gur-ate.*

incidentally—*in-ci-den′-tal-ly.* Five syllables. Not *incidently.*

Indian—*In′-di-an.* Three distinct syllables. Never *Injun.*

-ing. Sound your *-ings.* Do not say *bein′, comin′, doin′, goin′,* etc. On the other hand, do not say *ring-ge* for *ring,* nor yet *nothink* for *nothing.*

ingenuity—*in-ge-nu′-i-ty.* Say *new,* not *nōō.*

instead—*in-stead′.* Say *insted,* not *instid.*

institution—*in-sti-tu′-tion.* Say *tew,* not *choo.* Also *institute.* Not *toot,* nor *choot,* but *tewt.*

interest, interested, interesting. Pronounce each syllable in these words distinctly. Do not omit *-ter* in any of them.

intransigeant—*in-tran′-si-geant.* Pronounce this word *intransizhant.*

invaluable—*in-val′-u-a-ble.* Five syllables. Do not say *invaluble.*

inveigle—*in-vei′-gle.* Say *in-vē-gle,* not *invaygle.*

isinglass—*i′sin-glass.* Not *ī-zing-glass,* but *īzin-glass.*

Italic—*I-tal′-ic. ĭ-tal-ik* [short *i*], not *eyetalik.*

jaundice—*jaun′-dice.* Say *jaundiss,* not *jaunders,* or *janders.*

jocund—*joc′-und.* Say *jŏk* not *joke.* No *joke* in *jŏcund.*

joist—Not *jīste.*

journal—*jour′-nal. Jurnul,* never *joinal.*

jugular—*ju′-gu-lar.* Say *jū* not *jug.* Omit the *jŭg* from *jūgular.*

juvenile—*ju′-ven-ile. Nĭl* not *nīle.* The *Nile* does not flow in *juvenile.*

kettle—*ket′-tle.* Not *kittel.*

khaki—*kha′-ki. Kah-ke,* not *ki-ky,* nor *kakki.*

kiln—*kil,* not *killen.* [See *elm,* and *film.*]

language—*lan′-guage.* Not *langwidge.* Say *langgwāj.*

laryngitis.—*lar-yn-gi′-tis.* Say *jītis,* not *jeetus.*

laundered—*laun′-dered.* Not *laundried.*

learn—Not *loin;* also *learned,* not *loined.* Sound the *r.*

leeward—*lee′-ward. Le-ward* or *leeward.*

legate—*leg′-ate.* Say *legget.*

legend—*leg′-end.* Say *lej-end* rather than *leejend.* Do not confuse with *legion.*

leisure—*lei′-sure. Leezhr* rather than *lĕzhr.*

lenity—*len′-i-ty. Lĕn′-i-ty,* not *leenity.*

library—*li′-bra-ry.* Never *libery.*

lichen—*li′-chen.* Say *lī-ken,* not *litchen.*

licorice—*lic′-or-ice.* Not *likerish;* say *likoris.*

lilac—*li′-lac.* Not *li′-lok.*

linotype—*li′-no-type.* Either *lie* or *lĭn-o-type.*

literary—*lit′-er-a-ry.* Four syllables, not *litrary.*

longevity—*lon-gev′-i-ty.* Say *lon-jev-i-ty;* not *long-gev-ity.*

longitude—*lon′-gi-tude.* Sound the *gĭ* like *jĭ;* also in *longitudinal.*

lower—*low′-er.* Comparative of *low,* pronounce *lō-er.* Verb to frown or look sullen, pronounce *low′-er,* like *power.*

lure. Like *lewr,* not *loor;* also *lūte,* not *lōōt.*

machination—*mach-in-a′-tion.* Say *mak-in-a′-tion,* not *matchination.*

maelstrom—*mael′-strom. Male-strom,* not *male-storm.*

magnificent—*mag-nif′-i-cent.* Never *magnific′ient.*

majolica—*ma-jol′-i-ca. Ma-jol,* or *ma-yol-i-ca.*

malleable—*mal′-le-a-ble.* Four syllables. Not *mallable.*

many—*man′y.* Say *mĕn-y,* not *manny.*

masculine—*mas′-cu-line.* Say *lĭn,* not *line.*

mayoralty—*may′-or-al-ty.* Four syllables. Never *mayorality.*

memoir—*mem′-oir.* Either *mĕm* or *mee-moir* [*wŏr*].

metric—*met′ric.* Not *mee-trik.*

miasma—*mi-as′-ma.* Long *ī,* not *meeazma.*

minnow—*min′now.* Never *minnie.*

minutia—*mi-nu′-ti-a.* Sound the *-ti* like *shi,* and pronounce in four syllables. *My-new-shĭ-a.* Plural, *minutiæ, my-new′-shĭ-ee.*

mirage—*mi-rage′. Me-rahzh.* Never say *my′-rage.*

moisten—*mois′-ten.* Silent *t;* say *moisn.*

molecule—*mol′-e-cule.* Either *mŏl* or *mole-e-kūle. Mŏl* preferred.

mongrel—*mon′-grel.* Either *mŏn-grel,* or *mungrel. Mŏn* preferred.

moquette—*mo-quette′. Mo-ket.*

muskmelon—*musk′-mel-on.* Never *mushmelon.*

naïve—*na-ive′.* Say *nah-eev* [two syllables]. Never *nave.*

naked—*nā′-ked.* Say *nā-ked,* never *nekked.*

nape—Say *nape* [like cape], not *năp.*

naphtha—*naph′-tha.* Say *naf-tha,* never *nap-tha.*

nausea—*nau′se-a.* Three syllables. Either *nau-she-a,* or *nau-see-a.*

nephritis—*neph-ri′-tis.* Say *rī-tis,* not *ree-tus.*

neuralgia—*neu-ral′-gi-a. New-ral′-je-a;* never *new-ral′-a-jee.*

neuritis—*neu-ri′-tis.* Say *rī′-tis,* not *ree′-tus.*

neuter—*neu′-ter.* Say *new,* not *nōō-ter;* also *newtral,* not *nōōtral.*

new. Do not say *nōō.*

newel—*new′-el.* Not *nōō-el.*

nonentity—*non-en′-ti-ty.* Do not omit the first *t* in *nonentity.*

nothing—*noth′-ing.* Never say *nothink.*

numerator—*nu′-mer-a-tor.* Say *new,* not *nōō.*

nuptial—*nup′-tial.* Say *nup-shal.*

obesity—*o-bĕs′-i-ty.* Not *o-bees-i-ty.*

oblique—*ob-lique′.* Either *leek* or *like.* *Ob-leek* preferred.

obscenity—*ob-scen′-i-ty.* Say *sĕn,* not *seen* in *obscenity.*

occiput—*oc′-ci-put.* Say *ok′-si-pŏŏt.*

oceanic—*o-ce-an′-ic.* Four syllables. Not *o-shan′-ik.*

often—*of′-ten.* Do not sound the *t* in *often.* Pronounce it *offen.*

once—Never say *wunst.*

onerous—*on′-er-ous.* Say *ŏn,* not *ohn* in *ŏnerous.*

opal—*o′pal.* Pronounce as syllabized; not *ōple.*

orchestra—*or′-ches-tra.* Never *orkestree.*

orchid—*or′-chid.* *Ch* like *k;* say *orkid.*

ordinary—*or′-din-a-ry.* Pronounce in four syllables. Never say *ordinry.*

orgy—*or′-gy.* Say *or′-ji,* not *orgee.*

ouija—*oui′-ja.* Never *weejee,* but *weeja.*

overalls—*o′-ver-alls.* Never say *overhauls.*

pachyderm [an animal with a very thick skin]—*pach′-y-derm.* Say *pak,* not *patch,* in *pachyderm.*

pageant—*pag′-eant.* Either *păj* or *pāje; păjent* preferred.

parent—*păr′-ent.* Do not pronounce this word like *pay-rent,* but as syllabized.

parliament—*par′-lia-ment.* Do not sound the second *a* in *parliament.* Say *par-li-ment.*

parochial—*pa-ro′-chi-al.* Sound the *ch* like *k;* never put a *roach* in *parochial.*

partiality—*par-ti-al′-i-ty.* Either *shĭ-ăl* or *shăl;* but *shĭ-ăl* preferred.

partner—*part′-ner.* Never say *pard-ner.*

paschal—*pas′-chal.* Say *pas-kal,* not *pas-tchal.*

pathos—*pa′-thos. Pāthos,* not *păth-os.*

patriot—*pā′-tri-ot.* Put no *păt* in *pā-tri-ot.*

patronize—*păt′-ro-nize.* Pronounce as syllabized. No *pate* in *pătronize.*

pedagogy—*ped′-a-go-gy.* Long *ō; jĭ, ped′-a-go-jĭ.* Nothing like *goggy* in *pedagōgy.*

penal—*pe′-nal.* Sound as syllabized. No *pĕn* in *pēnal.*

perhaps—*per-haps′.* Two syllables; never *p′-raps.*

peritonitis—*per-i-to-ni′-tis.* Say *nigh′-tis,* not *nee′-tus.*

perspiration—*per-spir-a′-tion.* Not *pres*-pir-a-tion.

pharyngitis—*phar-yn-gi′-tis.* Say *jī-tis,* not *jee-tus.*

philanthropist—*phil-an′-thro-pist.* Not *phist.* No *fist* in *philanthropist.* Also *philanthropy* (not *phy*).

placer—*pla′-cer.* Say *plā-ser,* not *plăsser.*

plagiarism—*pla′-gi-ar-ism.* Four syllables. See also *plagiarist* and *plagiarize.*

platen—*plă′-ten.* Say *plăt-en,* not *plāte-n.*

pneumatic, pneumonia. The *p* is silent.

poem—*po′-em.* Two syllables; never *pome.*

poignant—*poign′-ant.* Say *poyn-ant* not *poin-yant.* See also *poignancy.*

poniard—*pon′-iard.* Two syllables. Say *pon-yard,* not *poin-yard.*

porcelain—*por′-ce-lain.* Either *por-se-lane,* or *pors′-lane. Por′-se-lane* preferred.

posse—*pos′-se.* Two syllables.

prairie—*prai′rie.* Two syllables. Do not say *per-airie.*

predecessor—*pred′-e-ces-sor.* Either *pred,* or *pre; prĕd′-e-ces-sor* preferred.

predilection—*pre-di-lec′-tion.* Either *prē* or *prĕd,* but *prē-di-lec-tion* preferred.

preface—*pref′-ace.* Never say *prē-face,* but *prĕf-ace.*

prelate—*prel-ate.* Pronounce as syllabized; do not say *pree-late.*

prelude—*prel′-ude.* Either *prĕl* or *prē;* but *prĕl-ude* preferred.

premature—*pre-ma-ture′.* American pronunciation *prē;* British, *prĕm-a-ture.*

premonition—*prē-mo-ni′-tion.* Pronounce as syllabized. Never *prem.*

preparedly—*pre-par′-ed-ly.* Four syllables. See *pre-par′-ed-ness.* Say *pā-red,* not *păr-ed.*

presentation—*pres-en-ta′-tion.* Pronounce as syllabized; do not say *pree-sen-ta′-tion.*

pressure—*pres′-sure.* Say *presh-ur,* not *pre-shr,* nor *press-your.*

pretty—*pret′-ty.* Always *prĭty,* never *prĕt.*

preventive—*pre-vent′-ive.* Only three syllables. Never *pre-ven-ta-tive.*

prisoner—*pris′-o-ner.* Three syllables; never *pris-ner.*

probable—*prob′-a-ble.* Three syllables; not *probble.* Also *probably.*

prodigy—*prod′-i-gy.* Be careful not to say *proj-i-dy.*

profile—*pro′-file.* Say *feel,* not *file.*

prognosticate—*prog-nos′-ti-cate.* Say *kate,* not *gate.*

projectile—*pro-jec′-tile.* Say *tĭll,* not *tile.*

propaganda—*prop-a-gan′-da.* Do not put a *gander* in *propaganda.*

proscenium—*pro-sce′-ni-um.* Say *see,* not *sĕn-i-um.*

proteid—*pro′-te-id.* Three syllables. Do not say *pro-tide,* or *pro-teed.*

protein—*pro′-te-in.* Three syllables. Do not say *pro-tine,* or *pro-teen.*

prussic—*prus′-sic.* Say *prŭs,* never *proosic.*

pshaw—One syllable. Forget the *p* in *pshaw.*

ptarmigan—*ptar′-mi-gan.* Forget the *p* in *ptarmigan.* Also in *ptomaine.*

puerile—*pu′-er-ile.* Say *pew′-er-ill* (not *isle*).

puissance—*pu′-is-sance.* Three syllables; also *puissant.* Do not say *pwee-sance* or *pweesant.*

pumpkin—*pump′-kin.* Don't overlook the *p* in *pumpkin.* Never say *punkin.*

punctual—*punc′-tu-al.* Do not overlook the *c* in *punk-tu-al;* not *punt-u-al.* The same applies also to *punctua-tion.*

purlieu—*pur′-lieu.* Two syllables only. Do not say *pearly-you,* but *pearl-you.*

quantity—*quan′-ti-ty.* Pronounce both *t's* distinctly. Do not slur the first *t,* and say or write *quanity.*

quasi—*qua′-si.* Say *kway′-zi,* not *quah′-see.*

quietus—*qui-e′-tus.* Accent the *e* and not the *qui* in *kwi-ee-tus.*

quixotic—*quix-ot′-ic.* Pronounce as syllabized, not *kee-o-tik.*

rabies—*ra′-bi-es.* Three syllables. Say *ray-bee-eez.*

radish—*rad′-ish.* Never pronounce this word *reddish.*

ragamuffin—*rag′-a-muf-fin.* Four syllables. Do not omit the second *a* from *ragamuffin.*

ratiocination—*ra-ti-oc-i-na′-tion.* Say *rash.* Put no *rat* in *rash-i-os-in-a′-shun.*

recalcitrant—*re-cal′-ci-trant.* Sound the second *c* like *s,* not like k, in *re-kal-si-trant.*

recognition—*rec-og-ni′-tion.* Pronounce as sounded. Do not say *recconition.* The same applies also to *recognize.* Pronounce the *g* distinctly.

refrigerator—*re-frig′-er-a-tor.* Never say *refrigiator.*

regurgitate—*re-gur′-gi-tate.* Pronounce the second *g* as *j* in *re-gur-ji-tate.*

remembrance—*re-mem′-brance.* Only three syllables. Do not put a *"ber"* in *remembrance.*

remuneration—*re-mu-ner-a′-tion.* Do not put the *m* in place of the *n* in *re-mu-ner-a-tion.* Never say *re-nu-mer-ation.*

representative—*rep-re-sen′-ta-tive.* Five syllables. Do not omit the *ta* from *representative.*

reptile—*rep′-tile.* Say *till,* not *tile,* in *reptile.*

requiem—*re′-qui-em.* Either *rē* or *rĕk,* but *re* preferred in *rē-kwi-em.*

residue—*res′-i-due.* Pronounce the last syllable like *dew.* No *ju* in *residue.*

residuum—*re-sid′-u-um.* Do not say *re-sid-i-um.*

respite—*res′-pite.* Say *pĭt,* not *pite.* Be sure to keep the *"pit"* in *respite.*

resume—*re-sume′.* Pronounce as syllabized for the *verb.*

résumé—*ré-su-mé′.* Pronounce the noun in three syllables, *ray-zew-may′.*

restaurant—*res′-tau-rant.* Say *res′-to-rant,* not *res-tew-rant.*

rhinoceros—*rhi-noc′-er-os.* Pronounce as syllabized. Do not say *rino-serious* nor spell the last syllable *-ous.* Say *-oss,* not *-us.*

ribald—*rib′-ald.* No *rye* in this word. Put a *rib* in *ribald.*

ridiculous—*ri-dic′-u-lous.* Do not say *re-dic′-a-lus;* but *rĭ-dĭk-you-lus.*

righteous—*right-eous. Ri-chus* is right, not *rite-yus.*

rinse—Do not say *rench* when pronouncing the word *rinss.*

rivulet—*riv′-u-let.* Do not pronounce this word *rivalet.* Say *riv-you-let.*

roil. Do not say *rile,* but *royl.* Also *roi′-ly,* say *royly,* not *riley.*

sachem—*sa′-chem.* Pronounce as syllabized. Never *sa-kem.*

salmon—*sal′-mon.* Do *not* pronounce as syllabized. Say *sam-on.*

salubrity—*sal-u′-bri-ty.* Say *you,* not *oo,* in *sal-you-brity;* also *salūbrious.*

salve—as a verb, to save, as a ship, sound the *l* and pronounce as spelled. See *salvage.* As a noun, pronounce *salve,* an ointment, like *sahv.*

sarcophagi—(plural of *sarcophagus*). Sound the last syllable *ji.*

sarsaparilla—*sars-a-par-il′-la.* Five syllables. Do not omit the second *a* from *sarsaparilla.*

satiate—*sa′ti-ate.* Pronounce the *ti* like *shi* in *sa-shi-ate.* See other similar words like *enunciate, initiate, vitiate, propitiate,* etc.

saucy—*sau′-cy.* Say *saw′-see,* never *sassy.*

scabious—*sca′-bi-ous.* Say *scā-bi-us,* not *scăbby-us.*

scalloped—*scal′-loped.* Either *skŏl* or *skăl,* but *skŏl* preferred.

scared—Always sound the *d* in *scared.* Never say *scart,* nor *escared.*

schedule—*sched′-ule.* Always *sked-yule* in America. In Great Britain, *shed-yule.*

schism—One syllable. Say *siz-im,* not *shizzum,* nor *skiz-zum.* (Apply the same pronunciation to *schismatic* (*siz*).

seckel—*seck′-el.* (Seckel pear.) Do not pronounce this word *sickle,* but *sekkle.*

second-hand—*sec′-ond-hand.* Never say *second-handed,* and be careful to accent the first syllable in *sec′-ond-hand.*

senile—*se′-nile.* Pronounce as syllabized; not *sĕn′-ill.*

servile—*ser′-vile.* In America we say *sĕr-vĭl;* in Great Britain, *ser′-vile* (as syllabized).

several—*sev′-er-al.* Pronounce as syllabized. Do not say *se-ve′-re-al.*

shone—Pronounce like *shown,* in America.

simile—*sim′-i-le.* Three syllables, as syllabized.

ski—Pronounce *skee; skied, skeed; skiing, skeeing.*

slake—Either to quench thirst, or to mix with water, like lime; sound the *a* long, as spelled. Do not say *slack.*

sleek—Pronounce as spelled. Never sound this word like *slick.*

slough—meaning to throw off dead tissue, pronounce *sluf.* Meaning a hole full of mire, pronounce *slou* (like *now*). When meaning a wet or marshy place, pronounce *sloo.*

soften—*sof′-ten.* Omit the *t* from this word, and pronounce it *sof′-n.*

solace—*sol′-ace.* Do not say *sō-lus,* but *sŏl-ess.*

solecism—*sol′-e-cism.* Three syllables. Either *sŏl* or *sōle,* but *sŏl* preferred.

somersault—*som′-er-sault.* Do not say *summerset,* but *sum′-mer-salt.*

somnambulist—*som-nam′-bu-list.* Do not say *sunam′,* but *sum-nam′-bu-list.*

sophistry—*soph′-is-try.* Do not say *sō-fis-try,* but *sŏf-is-try.*

sough—say *suf* or *sou,* but preferably *suf.*

sovereign—*sov′-er-eign. Suv,* not *sov; in,* not *ane.*

specialty—*spe′-cial-ty.* Not *ality.*

specimen—*spec′-i-men.* Not *ment.*

spinach—*spin′-ach.* Say *etch,* not *age,* nor *ij.*

spoliation—*spol-i-a′-tion.* Not *spoil.*

squalor—*squal′-or.* Either *skwol,* or *skwale.*

status—*sta′-tus. Sta,* not *stat.*

stew—*stew,* not *stoo.*

strength—Sound the *g clearly;* not *strenth.*

structure—*struc′-ture.* Say *ture,* not *choor.*

studio, studious, and **student**—all *stew,* not *stoo.* Same with *stūpefy, stūpefied, stūpendous* (not *jŭs*), *stūpid,* and *stūpor.*

suavity—*suav′-i-ty. Swav,* not *soo-av.*

subpœna—*sub-pœ′-na. Na,* not *ny.*

suggest—*sug-gest′. Sug,* not *suj.*

suite—*sweet,* not *soot.*

supple—*sup′-ple.* Say *sŭp,* not *soop.* There is no "soup" in *sŭpple.*

surprise—*sur-prise′.* Sound the first *r* distinctly. Do not say *sup-prise.*

syrup—*syr′-up.* Say *seer,* not *sŭr.*

tacit—*tac′-it.* *Tass,* not *tak.*

temperament—*temp′-er-a-ment.* Four syllables; not *temp-ra-ment.* Same with *temperature.*

temporarily—*tem-po-rar′-i-ly.* Don't slur this word. Pronounce each of the five syllables distinctly.

tensile—*ten′-sile.* Say *sĭl,* not *sile.*

tergiversation—*ter-gi-ver-sa′-tion.* Say *jiv,* not *giv.*

terrible—*ter′-ri-ble.* *Ter,* not *turrible.*

textile—*tex′-tile.* *Tĭl,* not *tile.*

third—Don't say *thoid.* Sound the *r* plainly.

thousandths—*thou′-sandths.* Pronounce the last *th* distinctly; also, the first *s* like *z.*

threepence—*three′-pence.* *Thrip,* not *three.*

thyme—Like *time,* not *th.*

ticklish—*tick′-lish.* Only two syllables; not *tick-el-ish.*

tiny—*ti′-ny.* Long *i* as in *ice;* not *teeny.*

tonsillitis—*ton-sil-li′-tis.* *Li,* not *lee; tis,* not *tus.*

toward—Only one syllable: *tord.*

tragedy—*trag′-e-dy.* *Trag,* not *trad.* Soft *g* as in *age.*

treacle—*trea′-cle.* Two syllables.

treasurer—*treas′-ur-er.* Three syllables. Sound them distinctly.

tremendous—*tre-men′-dous.* *Dus,* not *jus.*

tremor—*tre′-mor.* Either *trē,* or *trĕm.*

tricycle—*tri′-cy-cle.* *Sik,* not *sike.*

trough—Say *trŏf.*

trow—*Tro,* not *trou.*

tryst—Either *trĭst,* or *trīste; trĭst* preferred.

tsar, tsarina, tsarevitch—All silent *t; zar,* etc.

tube, tubular—*Tewb,* not *tōōb.*

Tuesday—*Tues′-day. Tews,* not *toos,* nor *choos.*

tulip—*Tew,* not *too.*

tulle—*Tōōl.*

tune—*Tewn,* not *tōōn.*

turgid, turgescence, turgidity—*j,* not hard *g.*

twice—Not *twict.*

twopence, twopenny—Say *tup,* not *too.*

umbrella—*um-brel′-la.* Only three syllables; not *um-ber-ella.*

underhand—*un′-der-hand.* Three syllables.

unguent—*un′-guent.* Say *ungwent,* not *un-gu-ent.* Two syllables.

uninterested—*un-in′-ter-est-ed.* Five syllables; not *un-in′-trest-ed.* Also *uninteresting.*

unparliamentary—*un-par-lia′-men-ta-ry.* Six syllables only. Don't divide the *i-a* into two separate syllables. Say *unparli,* not *unparli-a,* nor *unparlya.*

unprecedented—*un-prec′-e-dent-ed. Prĕs,* not *prē.*

untoward—*un-toward.* Two syllables—*untord.*

usage—*us′-age. Z,* not *s,* like *ewzaj.* Also usury—*s* like *z.*

vaccine—*vac′-cine. Vak-sĭn,* or *vak-seen.* Also *vak* in *vaccinate.*

vagabond—*vag′-a-bŏnd.* Say *bŏnd,* not *bōned.*

valet—*val′-et.* Either *valet* (the *t* sounded); or *va-lay′.*

vehicle—*ve′-hi-cle.* Sound the *h.*

venison—*ven′-i-son.* *S* like *z.*

verdigris—*ver′-di-gris.* *Gris* like *grees.* Note the "grease" in *verdigris.*

versatile—*ver′-sa-tile.* *Tĭl,* not *tīle.*

verse—Say *verse,* not *voice.* Sound the *r.*

vicegerent—*vice-ger′-ent.* Not vice*re*gent.

vindictive—*vin-dic′-tive.* Three syllables; not *vindicative.*

virile—*vir′-ile.* Either *vĭr′-il,* or *vī′-ril.*

viscera—*vis′-ce-ra.* *C* like *s.*

viscount—*vis′-count.* *S* silent; *vī-kount.*

vivacious—*vi-va′-cious.* Either *vī,* or *vĭv.*

Volapuk—*vol′-a-puk.* *Pŏŏk,* not *pŭk.*

voucher—*vou′-cher.* *Vou,* not *voo.*

Wednesday—*Wednes′-day.* Only two syllables; first *d* silent; *wensday.*

wharfinger—*wharf′-in-ger.* *Jer,* not hard *g.* No *finger* in *wharfinger.*

what, when, where, whether, which, whig, whip, whimsical, whiskey, whist—all sound the *h* distinctly.

whole—*hole.*

withe—Either *with,* like the preposition; or *wīthe,* hard *th,* as in *bathe.*

women—*wom′-en.* *Wimmen,* not *wimmin.*

world—Not *woild.* Pronounce the *r* distinctly.

worsted—*wor′-sted.* Say *woo,* or *woor-sted,* when referring to woolen yarn; but *wors-ted* in the sentence, He was *worsted* in the fight.

yacht—*Yŏt,* not *yăt.*

yeast—Not *east.* Sound the *y* distinctly.

zoölogy—*zo-ol′-o-gy.* Four syllables.

GROUP 3

WORDS OFTEN CONFUSED AND IN THAT WAY MISUSED

One of the commonest mistakes made by ignorant or careless persons is the misuse of words which sound alike, or are similarly spelled. *Vocation* and *avocation; carton* and *cartoon; angel* and *angle,* are common examples.

Great care should be taken to understand clearly the meaning of a word before attempting to use it.

The words in this group will be found very useful in helping one to discriminate intelligently.

DO NOT CONFUSE

abdominal, pertaining to the abdomen—with *abominable,* very hateful.

abolition, annulling, as of laws—with *ebullition,* boiling, or bubbling up.

absolute, positive, clear—with *obsolete,* out of use.

abstraction, absent-mindedness—with *obstruction,* an obstacle.

accede, to assent, or agree to—with *concede,* to yield or surrender.

accent, to emphasize, as the syllable of a word—with *accentuate,* to bring out distinctly.

acceptance, favorable reception—with *acceptation,* the meaning in which a word is generally received.

accomplish, to bring to a successful conclusion—with *accomplice,* a partner in crime.

accredit, to sanction—with *credit,* to believe.

acetic, pertaining to vinegar—with *ascetic,* austere, self-denying.

acidulous, slightly sour—with *assiduous,* earnest, industrious.

adapt, to conform—with *adopt,* to receive as one's own.

addition, the process of adding together certain numbers —with *edition,* an issue, as of a newspaper.

admission, privilege to enter—with *admittance,* the act of admitting.

advert, to take heed—with *avert,* to ward off.

advice, words of counsel—with *advise,* to give advice.

affect, to influence—with *effect,* to bring about a result; also, the result itself.

affective, emotional—with *effective,* serviceable.

ailment, sickness—with *aliment,* nourishment.

aisle, a passageway between rows of seats—with *isle,* a small island.

alimentary, pertaining to food—with *elementary,* connected with first principles.

allegory, a figurative story—with *alligator,* a species of crocodile.

alley, a narrow passage—with *ally,* a helper.

alliteration, repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of lines or phrases—with *reiteration,* repetition.

all ready, every one, or everything, prepared—with *already,* by this time.

all together, every one at the same time—with *altogether,* wholly, completely.

allude, to refer to—with *elude,* to slip away from.

allusion, a reference —with *elusion,* act of escaping.

all ways, in every way—with *always,* forever, without exception.

altar, a place of worship—with *alter,* to change.

alteration, change—with *altercation,* a quarrel.

alterative, a medicine which induces a change from sickness to health—with *alternative,* a choice.

ammonia, a kind of liquid useful for cleansing, etc.—with *pneumonia,* inflammation of the lungs.

angel, a celestial being—with *angle,* the enclosed space close to the point where two lines meet.

annalist, a writer of events in the order of their dates—with *analyst,* one who analyzes.

annual, yearly—with *annular,* ring-shaped.

annunciate, to announce—with *enunciate,* to pronounce distinctly.

antimony, a metallic element—with *antinomy,* an opposing law or rule.

apiary, a place for keeping bees—with *aviary,* a place for keeping birds.

apperception, the power of knowing that one knows—with *perception,* the power of knowing.

apposite, very applicable—with *opposite,* contrary.

appraise, to value—with *apprise,* to inform.

apprehend, to catch the meaning of—with *comprehend,* to understand fully.

arc, a portion of a curved line—with *ark,* a kind of boat (Noah's ark).

area, an extent of surface—with *aria,* an air or melody.

areola, a small area—with *aureola,* a halo.

argue, to discuss—with *augur,* to foretell.

Ari'on, a Greek poet—with *Ori'on,* a mighty hunter of ancient times; now a constellation.

arraign (arraignment), to set a prisoner before a judge for indictment—with *arrange* (arrangement), to put in regular order.

arrant, altogether bad—with *errant,* wandering.

ascent, mounting upward—with *assent,* agreement.

assay, to try out or test—with *essay,* to attempt.

assume, to take for granted—with *consume,* to burn up.

astrology, a false science—with *astronomy,* a scientific study of celestial bodies.

auger, a tool for boring holes—with *augur,* a prophet.

aught, any part—with *ought,* that which suggests duty.

aureole, a halo—with *oriole,* a kind of bird.

auspicious, favorable—with *suspicious,* distrustful.

autocrat, an absolute ruler—with *plutocrat,* one who is influential by reason of wealth.

avocation, a subordinate occupation—with *vocation,* one's regular employment or profession.

banana, a tropical fruit—with *bandanna,* a bright-colored handkerchief.

bathos, anticlimax—with *pathos,* sympathetic sadness.

bazar, a sales booth or shop—with *bizarre,* fantastical.

beatify, to make happy—with *beautify,* to make beautiful.

beauteous, beautiful—with *bounteous,* generous.

beer, a fermented drink—with *bier,* a framework on which a dead body is placed.

benzine, an inflammable liquid—with *benzoin,* a kind of resin.

biceps, certain muscles in the arm—with *forceps,* a kind of tweezers.

bight, a loop—with *bite,* a morsel, as of food.

bi-monthly, every two months—with *semi-monthly,* twice a month.

blest, holy—with *blessed* (two syllables), enjoying happiness.

bolder, more bold—with *boulder,* a large rock.

bole, trunk of a tree—with *boll,* the pod of a plant.

bouillon, French word for a kind of soup—with *bullion,* precious metal ready to be minted into coins.

breach, a break, as in a wall—with *breech,* the rear part of a gun.

bridal, relating to marriage—with *bridle,* part of a harness.

bugler, one who plays on a bugle—with *burglar,* one who breaks into a building to steal.

calendar, an arrangement of dates—with *colander,* a perforated cooking utensil.

calories, units of heat in food—with *collieries,* coal mines.

Calvary, the place of Christ's crucifixion—with *cavalry,* mounted soldiers.

camisole, a woman's undergarment—with *casserole,* a covered baking dish.

candid, open, frank—with *candied,* rich with sugar.

cannon, a kind of gun—with *canon,* ecclesiastical law.

can't, abbreviation for cannot—with *cant,* hypocrisy.

canvas, a coarse cloth—with *canvass,* to solicit.

caparison, ornamental horse harness—with *comparison,* act of comparing.

capital, the seat of government—with *capitol,* the legislative building at the seat of government.

carat, a unit of weight—with *caret,* a mark ∧ showing omission.

cardinal, primary, as a cardinal number—with *ordinal,* indicating order, as in numerals, like first, second, etc.

carton, a small box—with *cartoon,* a funny sketch.

casemate, a bomb-proof chamber in a fort—with *casement,* a kind of window.

cashmere, a woolen cloth used for women's wear—with *cassimere,* a woolen cloth used for men's wear.

caster, a small wheel—with *castor,* a kind of cloth.

casualty, accident—with *causality,* pertaining to cause and effect.

catarrh, a disease of the mucous membrane—with *guitar,* a musical instrument.

celery, a vegetable—with *salary,* regular wages.

cemetery, a burial place—with *seminary,* a school.

censer, a vessel for holding incense—with *censor,* an overseer of morals.

centenarian, one who is 100 years old—with *centurion,* a Roman officer.

cereal, a food grain—with *serial,* printed in successive parts.

cessation, stopping—with *secession,* withdrawing.

cession, concession—with *session,* a meeting.

chafing, irritating—with *chaffing,* jesting.

childish, weak—with *childlike,* resembling a child in spirit.

chord, a combination of musical tones—with *cord,* a string.

climactic, pertaining to a climax—with *climatic,* pertaining to climate.

coarse, opposite to fine—with *course,* direction.

coign, an advantageous position—with *coin,* a metal piece of money.

collision, violent coming together—with *collusion,* agreement for the purpose of deceiving.

colonel, an army officer—with *kernel,* the meat of a nut.

comic, ludicrous, witty—with *comical,* laughable.

committee, a body of persons acting together—with *comity,* courtesy.

complacent, self-satisfied—with *complaisant,* obliging.

complement, that which completes—with *compliment,* words of praise.

composer, one who writes music—with *composure,* calmness.

condemn, to pass judgment on—with *contemn,* to despise, or scorn.

confidant, one in whom a person confides—with *confident,* self-reliant.

confidently, with assurance—with *confidentially,* in confidence.

conscience, an inward monitor—with *conscious,* aware of existence.

consciousness, sensation—with *conscientiousness,* obedience to the promptings of conscience.

consignee, one to whom goods are shipped to be sold—with *consignor,* one who ships goods to a consignee.

consonance, harmony—with *dissonance,* discord.

consul, an authorized government representative—with *counsel,* advice.

contagious, infectious—with *contiguous,* lying close by.

contemptible, deserving of contempt—with *contemptuous,* disdainful.

continually, in rapid or frequent succession—with *constantly,* or *continuously,* without a break or interruption. If it rains *continually,* the rain stops occasionally for a short time. If a performance is given *continuously* from 11:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M., it never stops, between those hours.

conundrum, a riddle—with *corundum,* a very hard mineral.

coolie, a day laborer—with *coolly,* calmly, without heat.

coöperate, to act with—with *corporate,* combined into one body.

coral, a shell-like substance used in jewelry—with *corral,* an enclosure for animals.

co-respondent, one named with another in a lawsuit—with *correspondent,* one who writes letters.

corporal, relating to the body—with *corporeal,* relating to matter.

corps, [pronounced *kor*] an army division—with *corpse,* a dead body.

costumer, one who rents out costumes—with *customer,* one who buys regularly.

courtesy, politeness—with *curtsy,* a kind of bow.

credible, easy to be believed—with *creditable,* worthy of praise.

crevasse, a deep fissure in a field of ice—with *crevice,* a small opening in a rock.

croquet, a kind of game—with *croquette,* a ball of chopped meat.

cryptogam, a kind of plant—with *cryptogram,* a writing in cipher.

curate, a church official—with *curette,* to scrape with a surgical instrument.

curios, plural of curio, an article of curiosity—with *curious,* inquisitive.

currant, a small berry—with *current,* common.

cymbal, a musical instrument—with *symbol,* a sign.

dairy, a place for keeping milch cows—with *diary,* a record of daily happenings.

deceased, dead—with *diseased,* sick.

decent, becoming—with *descent,* change from higher to lower.

deduce, to infer—with *deduct,* to subtract from.

deductive, reasoning from general to particular—with *inductive,* reasoning from particular to general.

defeasible, liable to be annulled—with *defensible,* capable of being defended.

defer, to put off—with *differ,* to disagree.

deify, to set up for worship—with *defy,* to dare.

delusion, a false belief—with *illusion,* a deceptive appearance.

demean, to behave oneself—with *bemean,* to make mean, to lower.

depose, to state solemnly—with *dispose,* to arrange.

deposition, a formal written statement—with *disposition,* temperament.

depraved, morally debased—with *deprived,* taken away from.

deprecate, to disapprove—with *depreciate,* to lessen in supposed value.

derive, to draw from—with *deprive,* to take away.

desert, a waste region—with *dessert,* the last course of a meal.

desolate, lonely and sad—with *dissolute,* loose in morals and conduct.

device, a contrivance—with *devise,* to bestow by will.

devisor, one who bestows by will—with *divisor,* one of the three factors in an example in division.

diagram, a sketch—with *diaphragm,* a membrane of the body.

dibble, a gardener's implement for making holes—with *devil,* or "divvil," an evil spirit.

disapprove, to withhold approval—with *disprove,* to prove the falsity of.

disburse, to pay out, as money—with *disperse,* to scatter.

discomfort, distress—with *discomfit,* to balk.

disinterested, unselfish—with *uninterested,* lacking in interest.

disorganized, thrown into disorder—with *unorganized,* not yet organized.

distinct, clear—with *extinct,* no longer in existence.

distrait, absent-minded—with *distraught,* distracted or crazed.

divers, several—with *diverse,* unlike.

doesn't, singular, as He does not, She does not, etc.—with *don't,* plural, as We do not, They do not, etc. Never say, He don't, She don't, or It don't.

dragon, a mythical monster—with *dragoon,* a cavalry soldier.

drunkard, one who indulges excessively in alcoholic liquors—with *Dunkard,* a member of a certain religious organization.

dual, double—with *duel,* a combat between two persons.

dying, nearing death—with *dyeing,* changing the color by means of some kind of dye.

eclectic, selective—with *electric,* pertaining to electricity.

eclipse, an obscuration of the sun or moon—with *ellipse,* a geometric figure.

eldest, born or living first, as a son or daughter—with *oldest,* having lived the longest.

elicit, to draw forth—with *illicit,* unlawful.

eligible, fitted—with *illegible,* impossible to decipher.

elision, cutting off—with *Elysian,* very delightful.

emanate, to send forth—with *originate,* to spring from.

emerge, to come forth—with *immerge,* to plunge into.

emersed, rising above the surface (of water)—with *immersed,* wholly under water.

emigrant, one who goes out from a country to settle in

another country—with *immigrant,* one who comes into a country to settle.

emigrate, to go out from—with *immigrate,* to come into.

eminent, of high repute—with *imminent,* threatening.

emollient, a soothing application, as of ointment—with *emolument,* salary.

empire, several nations under one sovereign—with *umpire,* an arbitrator, or referee.

endemic, constantly present, like a disease—with *epidemic,* present only occasionally, like an epidemic of smallpox.

enema, an injection—with *enemy,* a foe, or antagonist.

enormity, monstrous wickedness—with *enormousness,* great size or amount.

entomology, study of insect life—with *etymology,* study of the origin of words.

envelope, a covering for a letter or small package—with *envelop,* to cover or enfold.

epicure, one fond of the luxuries of the table—with *ipecac,* a root used in medicine.

equable, even, tranquil—with *equitable,* just, right.

era, a special point of time—with *error,* mistake.

ere, before—ere this—with *e'er,* poetic abbreviation for *ever;* where'er he went.

ermine, a kind of fur—with *"Erminie,"* the name of a comic operetta.

erotic, amatory—with *erratic,* eccentric.

eruption, a bursting out, like lava from a volcano—with *irruption,* a bursting or breaking in, like an invasion.

esoteric, private, select—with *exoteric,* public.

etamine, a light textile fabric—with *vitamine,* a necessary element of food.

eugenics, the study of race improvement through heredity—with *euthenics,* the study of race improvement through environment.

exasperate, to vex, to irritate, as of the temper—with *aggravate,* to enhance, or intensify, as of pain.

exceptionable, objectionable (exceptionable conduct)—with *exceptional,* unusual (exceptional talents). (See **unexceptionable.**)

excerpt, a carefully selected passage—with *extract,* any passage culled out.

exercise, to improve by practice—with *exorcise,* to drive out by magic.

executor, one named to enforce the provisions of a will—with *executioner,* an official employed to put criminals to death.

expansive, capable of extension—with *expensive,* costly.

explicit, clear, easily understood—with *implicit,* unquestioning.

facet, a small plane surface—with *faucet,* a spigot for drawing off a liquid.

facial, relating to the human face—with *facile,* not difficult.

facilitate, to make easy—with *felicitate,* to congratulate.

facility, ease—with *felicity,* joy.

factitious, artificial—with *fictitious,* fabled.

factories, buildings devoted to manufacturing—with *faculties,* powers of the mind.

fain (adverb), with joy, gladly—with *feign,* to pretend.

faint, to lose consciousness—with *feint,* to pretend to deliver a blow.

faker, a pretender or fraud—with *fakir,* a Mohammedan wonder worker.

falchion, a sword—with *falcon,* a bird used in hunting.

farrier, a blacksmith—with *furrier,* a worker in furs.

farther, removed in distance, Farther down the street—with *further,* removed in point of time—Christmas is further off than I had thought.

fate, destiny—with *fête,* an outdoor festival.

ferment, to effervesce, or work, like a liquid—with *foment,* to stir up, as strife or discord.

ferule, a flat piece of wood to punish children—with *ferrule,* a ring of metal to strengthen the handle of a tool.

fiancé (or fiancée), one betrothed—with *finance,* relating to public moneys.

Filipino, a native of the Philippine Islands—with *philopena,* a love penalty.

filth, foul matter—with *tilth,* cultivation of the soil.

finally, at the end—with *finely,* exquisitely.

fineness, delicacy—with *finesse,* artifice.

fiscal, pertaining to finances—with *physical,* relating to the body.

flagrant, notoriously bad—with *fragrant,* sweet smelling.

font, a baptismal basin—with *fount,* a fountain.

formally, in a formal manner—with *formerly,* previously.

forth, forward—with *fourth,* next beyond third.

freeze, to congeal from cold—with *frieze,* a kind of building decoration.

gamble, to play games of chance—with *gambol,* to frisk about.

gamin, a young street Arab—with *gammon,* a piece of bacon.

gardener, a garden worker—with *Gardiner,* a proper name.

german, near kin—with *germane,* relevant.

gherkin, a small fruit used in pickling—with *jerkin,* a short coat.

glacier, a moving field of ice—with *glazier,* one who fits window glass.

gluten, a nutritious element of food—with *glutton,* one who eats to excess.

Gobelin, a kind of tapestry—with *goblin,* a wicked fairy.

gorilla, a large ape—with *guerilla,* one who engages in irregular warfare.

grisly, horrible, loathesome—with *grizzly,* somewhat gray.

hence, from this place—with *thence,* from that place.

henceforth, from this time forward—with *hereafter,* after this time.

heterodox, not according to the accepted faith—with *orthodox,* in accordance with the accepted faith.

hither, to this place—with *thither,* to that place.

holy, sacred—with *holey,* having holes.

huge, great in size—with *Hugh,* a proper name.

human, pertaining to mankind—with *humane,* kind-hearted.

humidity, moisture, dampness—with *humility,* modesty.

hypercritical, over critical—with *hypocritical,* pretending to goodness.

idiomatic, relating to idiom—with *idiotic,* like an idiot.

idol, an object of worship—with *idyll,* a pastoral poem.

illimitable, boundless—with *inimitable,* impossible to imitate.

immanent, indwelling—with *imminent,* near at hand.

immoral, wicked, vicious—with *unmoral,* having no moral quality; not involving morality.

immunity, freedom from obligation—with *impunity,* without fear of punishment.

impervious, impenetrable—with *pervious,* capable of being penetrated.

importunity, persistent urging—with *opportunity,* a favorable chance.

impotent, weak, powerless—with *impudent,* saucy, impertinent.

inane, senseless—with *insane,* of unsound mind.

incidence, range of occurrence—with *incidents,* accidental happenings.

incinerate, to consume with fire—with *insinuate,* to imply without plainly stating.

incontrovertible, that cannot be disproved—with *inconvertible,* not capable of being changed.

indentation, a notch in a margin—with *indention,* beginning a line of typing or print a short distance from the margin.

indict, to make a formal accusation against—with *indite,* to compose, to write.

indigent, needy, poor—with *indignant,* righteously angry.

ineligible, not fit or suitable—with *intelligible,* capable of being understood.

ingenuous, open, frank—with *ingenious,* clever, skilful.

inhibition, restraint—with *prohibition,* prevention by legal act.

insidious, sly, crafty—with *invidious,* unjustly discriminating.

intrude, to thrust oneself uninvited—with *obtrude,* to force one's business upon the attention of another.

inventory, a catalogue of merchandise on hand—with *invoice,* a statement of merchandise purchased or sold.

its, of or belonging to it—with *it's,* abbreviation of it is. I see a dog: it's (it is) wagging its tail.

knave, a rascal—with *nave,* part of a church.

later, comparative of late—with *latter,* near the end of a certain time.

lead, metal (pronounced led)—with *led,* past participle of lead (pronounced leed).

legend, a mythical tale—with *lēgion,* a body of soldiers.

legislator, one who helps to make laws—with *legislature,* a body of lawmakers.

lessen, to make less, or smaller—with *lesson,* something assigned to be learned.

lessor (never *leasor*), one who leases property to another—with *lessee* (never *leasee*), one who leases property *from* another.

levee, a reception; also a river retaining bank—with *levy,* to impose, as taxes.

liar, one who habitually falsifies—with *lyre,* a musical instrument.

lightening, giving light—with *lightning,* electric flashes during a storm.

lineament, a feature of the human face—with *liniment,* a liquid for soothing pain.

list price, the price listed in a catalogue—with *price list,* a list of prices.

literal, exactly as shown—with *littoral,* relating to the sea or river shore.

loath, unwilling—with *loathe,* to detest.

loose, not tight; also, as a verb, to unfasten—with *lose,* to part with something accidentally.

lumbar, pertaining to the loins—with *lumber,* timber made ready for use in building.

luxuriant, growing freely—with *luxurious,* loving luxury.

macaroon, a small, rich cake—with *macaroni,* an Italian article of food.

manner, a way of acting—with *manor,* an English estate.

mantel, a shelf above a fireplace—with *mantle,* a cloak.

mementos, souvenirs—with *momentous,* of great importance.

metal, a hard substance, like gold, or silver—with *mettle,* courage.

mignonette, a sweet-smelling flower—with *minuet,* a stately dance.

miner, one who works in a mine—with *minor,* one under the legal age of manhood or womanhood.

missal, a book of devotions—with *missile,* an object thrown.

mortgagee, one to whom a mortgage is given—with *mortgagor,* one who gives a mortgage to a mortgagee.

naval, pertaining to the navy—with *navel,* a depression in the middle of the abdomen. Navel orange, not naval orange.

negligent, neglectful—with *negligible,* not worthy of consideration.

odious, hateful—with *odorous,* sweet-smelling.

ordinance, a law—with *ordnance,* military supplies.

oscillate, to swing backward and forward—with *vacillate,* to waver.

palate, the organ of taste in the human mouth—with *palette,* an artist's mixing board. Or *pallet,* a small bed of straw.

parol, oral, as parol evidence, oral testimony—with *parole,* a promise.

pedal, to operate a pedal, as of a piano, or a bicycle—with *peddle,* to sell from place to place.

penitentiary, a building for punishing criminals—with *plenipotentiary,* a high official sent by one government to another as a representative.

permanent, fixed, stationary—with *prominent,* standing out clearly.

perpetrate, to carry through—with *perpetuate,* to cause to endure.

personal, relating to the person—with *personnel,* body of persons employed in public service.

perspective, art of representing on paper or canvas objects as they actually appear—with *prospective,* expected.

perspicacity, quick-sightedness—with *perspicuity,* clearness in thought or expression.

petrify, to become like stone—with *putrefy,* to decompose offensively.

poem, a composition in verse—with *proem,* preface, or introduction.

policy, a definite course—with *polity,* a scheme of government.

portion, a part of anything—with *potion,* a dose, as of medicine.

practicable, workable—with *practical,* useful.

precede, to go before—with *proceed,* to go ahead.

preced'ence, the right to higher place or rank—with *prec'edents,* previous courses of action.

precession, that which precedes—with *procession,* a body of troops, etc., moving forward in regular ranks.

prescribe, to designate a remedy—with *proscribe,* to outlaw.

presentiment, a foreboding, as of harm—with *presentment,* a legal notice.

primate, the head of the Church of England—with *prime minister,* the head of the English government.

principal, most important—with *principle,* a settled rule of action.

prophecy, something foretold—with *prophesy,* to foretell.

purpose, to determine—with *propose,* to suggest.

recollect, to recall to mind—with *re-collect,* to collect again.

recreation, diversion—with *re-creation,* reviving.

relevant, appropriate—with *reverent,* profoundly respectful.

remedial, affording a remedy—with *remediless,* without hope of remedy, or cure.

respectfully, with respect—with *respectively,* each to each. Never end a letter, *Yours respectively.*

rout, a crushing defeat—with *route* (pronounced root), a course, road, or path.

sanatory, conducive to health—with *sanitary,* pertaining to health.

scaffold, a structure on which criminals are to be hanged —with *scaffolding,* a temporary structure used in the erection of a building.

sensual, devoted to the pleasures of the senses—with *sensuous,* appealing to the senses in a favorable way; not in a bad sense.

sewage, the contents of a sewer—with *sewerage,* a system of sewers.

shall, I shall, we shall, meaning I, we, expect to. You, he, she, it shall, meaning command—with *will.* I will, we will, meaning determination. You, he, she, it will, meaning will if possible, but not determination or command.

shepherd, a herder of sheep—with *Shepard,* proper name.

solid, substantial—*stolid,* unemotional.

stationary, fixed, unmovable—with *stationery,* writing utensils, etc., sold by a station*er.*

statue, a carved image—with *stature,* form, figure; or *statute,* a law.

statuary, carved images in general—with *statutory,* relating to law, or statutes.

stimulant, anything increasing vital action in an organism —with *stimulus,* an incentive.

straight, direct, not crooked—with *strait,* narrow, restricted.

suffragan, a clerical assistant—with *suffragist,* an advocate of political suffrage. *Suffragette,* feminine.

systematic, methodical—with *systemic,* pertaining to a system.

tabular, arranged in tabulated form—with *tubular,* formed like a tube.

tedium, wearisomeness—with *Te Deum,* a Christian hymn.

terra cotta, hard-baked pottery—with *terra firma,* solid ground.

their, belonging to them—with *there,* at that place; or with *they're,* abbreviation of they are.

therefor, for that, or for this—with *therefore,* consequently.

timber, standing wood fit to be cut into lumber—with *timbre,* tone color.

titular, having relation to a title—with *tutelar,* pertaining to a guardian.

travail, heavy labor—with *travel,* passage, movement.

treaties, plural of treaty—with *treatise,* a formal writing.

troop, a company of soldiers—with *troupe,* a company of actors.

ultimo, Latin for preceding month (*ult.*)—with *ultimate,* final.

valuable, of permanent worth—with *voluble,* talkative.

venal, salable—with *venial,* excusable.

veracious, truthful—with *voracious,* ravenous.

vicious, wicked—with *viscous,* adhesive or sticky.

waive, to relinquish—with *wave,* to swing backward and forward.

whosesoever, possessive of whosoever—with *whosoever,* any person whatever.

womanish, unbecoming a person of the male sex—with *womanly,* displaying the qualities of a woman.

GROUP 4

VERBS AND NOUNS DIFFERENTLY ACCENTED

Words spelled alike, but accented differently when used as a noun, or a verb, or an adjective, are very confusing.

It will be helpful, in studying the words in this group, to remember that the words in the first column are always accented on the *first* syllable, while those in the second column have the accent on the *second* syllable.

NOUN	VERB
ab'-stract. Something apart from a subject. Let us first consider the subject in the *abstract.*	**abstract',** to take secretly. He tried to *abstract* some coins from my purse.
ac'-cent. Stress or emphasis. Be careful to put the *accent* on the right syllable.	**accent'.** To stress or emphasize. Do not fail to *accent* the right syllable.
at'-tribute. A characteristic. One of the *attributes* of God is loving-kindness.	**attri'-bute.** To impute. Do not *attribute* to me wrong motives.

Noun	Verb
col′-lect. A short prayer. The priest read the *collect* appropriate to the day.	**collect′.** To demand and obtain payment of a debt. I will try to *collect* the amount due tomorrow.
com′-bat. A fight. The two men engaged in mortal *combat*.	**combat′.** To oppose strongly. I will do everything in my power to *combat* the evil.
com′-mune. A small community like a village. He lives in a *commune* near Paris.	**commune′.** To take counsel together. We *communed* together about spiritual things.
com′-pact. A solemn agreement. The two men made a *compact* to stand by each other through thick and thin.	**compact′.** To pack closely. He tried to *compact* the figs closely together in the package.
com′-pound. A mixture. Every chemical *compound* contains the same elements.	**compound′.** To mix together. I saw him *compound* the ingredients very carefully.
com′-press. A folded piece of linen used for sore throat, headache, etc. The doctor put a *compress* on her throat.	**compress′.** To squeeze into a small space. A lifetime of suffering seemed to be *compressed* into that one hour.

Noun	Verb
con′-cert. A musical entertainment. I enjoyed the *concert* given by the Philharmonic Club.	**concert′.** To plan together. They tried to *concert* their plans so the affair would come off in January.
con′-crete. A building material made from cement. My new house is built entirely of *concrete.*	**concrete′.** To cause to unite. I watched the men *concrete* the pavement.
con′-fine. A boundary. The prisoner was not permitted to step beyond the *confines* of the camp.	**confine′.** To restrict, or imprison. He was *confined* in the city jail.
con′-flict. A struggle. The *conflict* lasted during the whole night.	**conflict′.** To clash. He feared the new state law would *conflict* with the constitution.
con′-sole. The keyboard, stops, etc., of a pipe organ. The organist seated himself at the *console,* and we knew the recital was about to begin.	**console′.** To sympathize with. They tried to *console* him for the loss of his purse.

Noun	Verb
con′-sort. A wife or husband. The *consort* of Queen Victoria was given the title of Prince.	**consort′.** To associate with. Do not *consort* with persons of loose morals.
con′tent. Subject matter. Its *content* was very apparent after the first few pages of the book had been read.	**content′.** To be satisfied or happy. I will try to *content* myself with only a short visit from you.
con′-test. A struggle. He threw himself heart and soul into the *contest.*	**contest′.** To fight against. The heirs declared they would *contest* the will.
con′-tract. An agreement. They drew up the *contract* before starting the work.	**contract′.** To make an agreement. I will *contract* to build your house for five thousand dollars.
con′-trast. "Dissimilitude of associated things." The book was in great *contrast* to the well known character of the author.	**contrast′.** To note differences. If you will *contrast* those two shades, you will quickly see the difference between them.

Noun	Verb
con′-verse. The reverse. You may hold that the earth is stationary, and the sun moves around it. I hold that the *converse* is true.	**converse′.** To talk together. I shall be delighted to *converse* with you upon the subject.
con′-vert. One who embraces a doctrine or creed which he has formerly rejected. The church announced many new *converts* to the faith.	**convert′.** To cause to change one's faith or opinion. Do you think you can *convert* me to your way of thinking?
con′-vict. One who has been convicted of a crime. The *convict* was transferred to another prison.	**convict′.** To prove guilty of some crime. The jury found it difficult to *convict* the accused on the evidence offered.
con′-voy. A group of persons or vessels for protection or guidance. The treasure was sent with a *convoy* to the bank.	**convoy′.** To accompany for the purpose of protection. They *convoyed* the refugees to a place of safety.

Noun	Verb
des′-ert. A wild uninhabited region. We crossed the *desert* in five days.	**desert′.** To run away, as a soldier from the army. If you *desert* your colors, you will be shot when caught.
de′-tail. A particular part. He gave me every *detail* of the plan.	**detail′.** To specify. I will *detail* each item to you.
di′-gest. A summary. He made a *digest* of the facts for his chief.	**digest′.** To assimilate, as food. If you would *digest* your food properly, you should masticate it thoroughly.
en′-trance. An opening, like a door. Only the side *entrance* to the building was open.	**entrance′.** To fill with delight. He was *entranced* at the sight of so much beauty.
es′-cort. A body of persons accompanying one or more people for protection, or aid. The body was accompanied to the cemetery by an *escort* composed of fifty members of the lodge.	**escort′.** To accompany. The gentleman said he would be glad to *escort* the lady to her home.

Noun	Verb
ex′-pert. One highly skilled. They called in an *expert* to audit the accounts.	**expert′.** To examine skilfully. They employed an accountant to *expert* the books.
ex′-port. Something sent from one country to another. The *exports* last year exceeded the imports.	**export′.** To send from one country to another. We *export* more merchandise each year than we import.
ex′-tract. Something drawn out. My mother uses *extract* of vanilla for flavoring.	**extract′.** To draw out. The dentist said he could *extract* my tooth painlessly.
fer′-ment. Agitation, excitement. The whole city was in a *ferment* over the news.	**ferment′.** To agitate; to effervesce. Chemical processes cause certain liquids to *ferment.*
fore′-cast. A prediction, or prophecy. A *forecast* of the weather is published every day by the Weather Bureau of Washington.	**forecast′.** How far in advance can you *forecast* the weather?

Noun	Verb
im′-port. Significance. What is the *import* of his information?	**import′.** To bring into a country from abroad, like merchandise. Certain countries *import* each year more than they export.
im′-print. The name and address of a publisher upon the title page of a book. The *imprint* is also placed at the bottom of the title page.	**imprint′.** To press, to make an impression. The poet says that the lives of great men *imprint* themselves on the sands of time.
in′-cense. Perfume from spices burned in religious ceremonies. A cloud of *incense* rose toward the altar.	**incense′.** To anger. My father was much *incensed* when he heard of my escapade.
in′-cline. A sloping surface. The boy rode his kiddie car down the *incline*.	**incline′.** To make to bend, or slope. *Incline* your body slightly to the left.
in′-crease. Enlargement. He received a material *increase* in his salary.	**increase′.** To enlarge. I hope my employer will *increase* my salary the first of the year.

Noun	Verb
in′-sult. An intended slight, or offense. I regard his offensive remark as a direct *insult*.	**insult′.** To offend another intentionally. I am sure he intended to *insult* me when he made that insolent speech.
ob′-ject. Something which is sought for. What is the *object* for which you are striving?	**object′.** To offer something in opposition. I strongly *object* to the way in which you are carrying on the work.
per′-fume. A sweet smelling scent. Please purchase for me a bottle of *perfume* at the drug store.	**perfume′.** To scent with a sweet-smelling liquid. Please *perfume* my handkerchief with some of your perfume.
per′-mit. A license or formal consent. He received a *permit* to inspect the grounds.	**permit′.** To allow formally. I will *permit* you to leave at one o'clock.
per′-vert. One who has changed his religious faith; apostate. The Emperor Julian is regarded as a notorious *pervert*.	**pervert′.** To turn to a wrong use. Men have been known to *pervert* the truth to justify their own wrong deeds.

Noun	Verb
plac′-ard. A card or poster placed in a prominent position. He put the *placard* in the post office where every one could read it.	**placard′.** To place placards in prominent positions. You had better *placard* the town so that we shall have a good crowd out to the football game.
pre′-fix. Something placed before, like a syllable to a word. A very common *prefix* is *ex*, meaning *out of*.	**prefix′.** To place before, as a title to a name. You should *prefix* the word Miss to the name of an unmarried woman when you write her address on a letter.
prel′-ude. An introduction, as to a piece of music. The *prelude* he played before the artist began to sing was very beautiful.	**prelude′.** To introduce. It would be well to *prelude* your speech by a humorous anecdote.
prem′-ise. Something stated as the basis of an argument. Your *premise* does not seem to me to be quite logical.	**premise′.** To state by way of introduction. If you will *premise* your principal proposition clearly, I think I shall be able to follow your argument intelligently.

NOUN	VERB
pres′-age. A fear that something unpleasant is about to happen. Do you fear that a black cat crossing your path is a *presage* of "bad luck"?	**presage′.** To predict or prophesy. I *presage* nothing good can come to you from this unfortunate combination of circumstances.
pres′-ent. A gift. I received many pretty Christmas *presents* from my friends.	**present′.** To make a formal gift. The chairman of the committee will *present* the watch to the president tomorrow morning.
pro′-ceeds. Returns from the sale of a thing. The merchant used the *proceeds* of the sale to purchase a new stock.	**proceeds′.** From proceed, to advance. I will see to it that he *proceeds* at once on his journey.
prod′-uce. Something produced or yielded. The farmer took his *produce* to the market every morning.	**produce′.** To bring forth. Ground well watered and cultivated will *produce* bountiful crops.

Noun	Verb
prog′-ress. Advancement. The child made satisfactory *progress* in his studies. "The Pilgrim's Progress."	**progress′.** To advance. We either *progress* or retrograde; we never stand still.
proj′-ect. A scheme or plan. I believe my *project* to be worthy of your serious consideration.	**project′.** To throw forward. The operator *projected* the pictures on the screen.
pro′-test. A formal objection. I shall have to enter my *protest* against the undertaking.	**protest′.** To object. Do you think he will *protest* when I tell him what I am going to do?
pur′-port. Meaning, signification. What was the *purport* of his remarks?	**purport′.** To seem, to intend. The paper *purports* to be an agreement to sell.
reb′-el. One who violently objects to an existing condition. The government regarded each member of the opposing force as a *rebel.*	**rebel′.** To resist by force. The American colonists decided to *rebel* against Great Britain.

Noun	Verb
rec′-ord. An official written statement of some fact or facts to be remembered. They placed a *record* of the proceedings in the corner stone.	**record′.** To put down in writing something to be remembered. The secretary was instructed to *record* the proceedings in full.
ref′-use. Worthless matter left over; trash. The garbage wagon has just carried off the *refuse.*	**refuse′.** To decline emphatically. I must positively *refuse* your request.
re′-print. A second impression of something once printed. The publishers decided to issue a *reprint* of the work.	**reprint′.** To print again. The pamphlet contained so many errors, it was found necessary to *reprint* it.
re′-tail. The sale of merchandise in small lots. The merchant bought at wholesale, and sold his goods at *retail.*	**retail′.** To sell in small quantities, as a merchant. The grocer *retailed* his merchandise at a low figure.
sub′-ject. Theme, or topic. The *subject* of his sermon was "Time's Test."	**subject′.** To submit. I do not see why I should *subject* my mode of living to your scrutiny.

Noun	Verb
sur′-vey. Examination. The officer caused a *survey* of the equipment to be made.	**survey′.** To inspect, or look over. The men had to *survey* the ground carefully before subdividing it.
trans′-fer. A formal change from one position to another. I have just been given a *transfer* to the aviation corps.	**transfer′.** To change formally from one position to another. How would you like me to *transfer* you to the new training quarters?

EXCEPTIONS

The following words are exceptions to the foregoing list, both verb and noun (or adjective) forms being pronounced alike.

Noun	Verb
accord′. Agreement. They all accepted with one *accord.*	**accord′.** To grant. I shall be happy to *accord* you all the privileges for which you have asked.

Noun	Verb
address′. Superscription on a letter or envelope; also a formal talk; also personal appearance. Please write the *address* plainly. He made an *address* before the students. He was a man of pleasing *address*. (This word should never be pronounced *ad′*-dress, either as a verb or a noun.)	**address′.** To write a superscription on a letter or envelope; also to make a formal speech. Kindly *address* this letter for me. Will you *address* the club tomorrow evening?
advance′. Progress. I am glad to learn that you have made a great *advance* in your studies.	**advance′.** To move forward. The successful competitor *advanced* toward the platform to receive the prize.
ally′. One who coöperates, especially in war. England was the *ally* of France.	**ally′.** To act as a helper, especially in war. Italy also agreed to *ally* herself to France.
attack′. An onslaught. The army made an *attack* by night.	**attack′.** To assail. The army was about to *attack* the fort.

Noun	Verb
burlesque′. A ludicrous imitation. The students put on a *burlesque* of "Hamlet."	**burlesque′.** To ridicule by imitation. The students in their dramatics were not permitted to *burlesque* the members of the faculty.
cap′-ture. A seizure by force. He made the *capture* by a night attack.	**cap′-ture.** To seize by force. He tried to *capture* the guard single-handed.
control′. Influence, authority. He secured *control* over the child through kindness.	**control′.** To curb. If we do not *control* our passions, they will *control* us.
coquet′. A flirt. She broke many hearts because she was such a *coquet* (coquette).	**coquet′.** To flirt, or play, with. He who *coquets* with death, is certain to lose.
corral′. An enclosure for animals. He drove the cattle into the *corral.*	**corral′.** To secure animals in an enclosure. It took him three hours to *corral* the sheep.
cos′-set. A pet lamb, or pet. The child made a regular *cosset* of the little lamb after the death of its dam.	**cos′-set.** To pet, to fondle. It is not wise to *cosset* a pet too much.

Noun	Verb
cos′-tume. A distinctive style of dress. She wore the *costume* of a court lady at the mask ball.	**cos′-tume.** To dress in a certain style. The costumer *costumed* the characters in the play with rare skill.
cou′-ple. Two of a kind. On the table before him lay a *couple* of revolvers.	**cou′-ple.** To join, or associate. Do not *couple* my name with that kind of thing.
defeat′. Overthrow or disappointment. We should look upon *defeat* as a step to something higher and nobler.	**defeat′.** To overthrow, or repel. To be *defeated* with honor is better than to be successful with dishonor.
employ′. Service. I have twenty-five men now in my *employ*.	**employ′.** To hire. I expect to *employ* three new men on my place next month.
excuse′. An apology. I cannot accept your *excuse* because it is not a valid one.	**excuse′.** To overlook a fault. I will *excuse* you this time, but do not let it occur again.
exploit′. A praiseworthy deed. Your *exploit* is certainly worthy of high commendation.	**exploit′.** To get something out of. The company is *exploiting* its oil field to the fullest extent.

Noun	Verb
intrigue'. A plot. He was engaged in a disgraceful *intrigue* against the state.	**intrigue'.** To plot. He *intrigued* with his fellow conspirators to seize the government.
lim'it. A boundary. Have you yet reached the *limit* of your endeavor?	**lim'-it.** To restrict, or confine. You will have to *limit* your speech to ten minutes.
par'-don. Forgiveness. "*Pardon* is voluntary forgetfulness, while forgetfulness is involuntary *pardon*."	**par'-don.** To forgive. "*Pardon* others often, thyself never."
per'-fect. Absolutely complete. Your work is very nearly *perfect*, and I congratulate you on your success.	**per'-fect.** To complete. I hope you will be able to *perfect* your plans before very long.
pic'-ture. A likeness, or artistic representation. He drew a beautiful *picture* of the landscape spread out before him.	**pic'-ture.** To represent or describe. Can you *picture* the scene?

Noun	Verb
prac′-tice or **prac′-tise.** Usage, or habit. What is your *practice* with regard to marking goods?	**prac′-tice,** or **prac′-tise.** To exercise. How soon shall you begin to *practice* your profession?
pref′-ace. An introduction. One should always read carefully the *preface* to a book.	**pref′-ace.** To precede. I was glad to have you *preface* your lecture with a few words of explanation.
prof′-fer. An offer. He made a *proffer* of his services.	**prof′-fer.** To offer. May I be permitted to *proffer* my services?
prom′-ise. A pledge. I hope you will keep the *promise* you made to visit me this spring.	**prom′-ise.** To agree to do a certain thing. *Promise* me that you will always remain faithful.
recall′. Calling back. He realized when too late that his words were beyond *recall.*	**recall′.** To call back, as to mind. Can you *recall* the words of that song?
receipt′. A written acknowledgment of the payment of a debt. The man gave me a *receipt* for the money I paid him.	**receipt′.** To give a written acknowledgment of the payment of a debt. May I trouble you to *receipt* this bill?

Noun	Verb
regard′. Esteem. His *regard* for her was evidenced in many ways.	**regard′.** To gaze upon. That man seems to *regard* me very attentively.
release′. A discharge from an obligation. My brother has just obtained his *release* from the service.	**release′.** To discharge. I will *release* you from your debt upon the payment of five hundred dollars.
repair′. Condition. I found the garage in very good *repair*.	**repair′.** To renew, or replace. Also to resort. The cobbler said he could not *repair* my shoes. I used to see him often *repair* to the churchyard.
resolve′. A resolution, or determination. Now that your *resolve* has become known, see that you live up to it.	**resolve′.** To determine. I will *resolve* to meet my fate courageously.

Noun	Verb
resort′. A place for frequent visitation or gatherings. Also, a resource, or refuge. The old shanty was a *resort* for thieves. He appealed to the court of last *resort.*	**resort′.** To go, or betake oneself. The young man was accustomed to *resort* to his father's friend for advice.
retort′. A sharp reply. His *retort* completely demolished the argument of his antagonist.	**retort′.** To make a telling reply. If you press him too closely, he will *retort,* to your discomfiture.
retreat′. A falling back, as an army. Washington was famous for his masterly *retreats.*	**retreat′.** To fall back, as an army. To *retreat* skilfully is better than to win a disastrous victory.
rev′-el. A riotous celebration. After the *revel* was over, the merry-makers returned to their several homes.	**rev′-el.** To delight in. I just *revel* in the bright sunshine.
revenge′. Retaliation for an injury received. I will seek *revenge* though it cost me my life.	**revenge′.** To retaliate. I will *revenge* myself upon him at the first opportunity.

Noun	Verb
reverse′. An adverse change in one's fortunes. The *reverse* I have just met with has wiped out my entire fortune.	**reverse′.** To change about completely. The judge of the higher court *reversed* the decision of the lower court.
ri′-val. An antagonist. I reached the goal just ahead of my nearest *rival.*	**ri′-val.** To strive to excel. No dramas *rival* those of William Shakespeare.
romance′. A fictitious story. A well-written *romance* can give greater pleasure than the more serious work of a genius.	**romance′.** To tell fictitious tales, or falsehoods. They politely said of the young girl that she was *romancing* most of the time.

GROUP 5

WORDS OFTEN MISUSED AS THE RESULT OF LACK OF DISCRIMINATION

This Group, unlike Group 3, consists of words which are often misused, not because they are spelled alike, or pronounced alike, but because they are not used with discrimination by the majority of persons.

abandon—to give up absolutely. I think he will *abandon* the project altogether.
desert—to quit without legal right. It is a crime punishable with death to *desert* one's colors.

ability—the power to do what is required. He seems to have no *ability* at all as a salesman.
capacity—the power to receive or absorb. His *capacity* for absorbing knowledge was very remarkable.

above—higher than. The two pictures were hung one *above* the other.
over—the opposite of *under*. If you should hang one picture *over* the other, the one underneath would be partially concealed.

abstract—"considered apart from any application to a particular object." Any number used without reference to a particular thing is an *abstract* number.

concrete—that which stands for a particular thing. Any number used with reference to a particular thing is a *concrete* number, like two apples, five men, etc.

accomplice—one who aids in committing a crime. The burglar was aided by two *accomplices.*

confederate—one who remains on watch while a crime is being committed, or who gathers information that may be useful in planning a crime. The *confederate* engaged the policeman in conversation, while the burglar and his accomplices operated on the safe.

acquaintance—one who is personally, but not intimately, known to another. I could call him only an *acquaintance,* having known him so short a time.

friend—a person with whom one has an intimate acquaintance, and whom he has learned to trust and confide in. My acquaintances are many, but my *friends* are few.

advise—to give counsel, and friendly aid. I shall be glad if you will *advise* me how to proceed in this matter.

inform—to impart facts, news, or knowledge. Can you *inform* me as to the conditions which now exist at the factory?

aggravate—to render more severe, or make worse. Do not *aggravate* my sorrow by your unfriendly criticism.
irritate—to exasperate or vex. Your uncharitable remarks *irritate* me beyond measure.

agitated—stirred with emotion. He was deeply *agitated* upon receiving the news of his brother's death.
excited—aroused to action. John was highly *excited* when he learned of the victory of his favorite football team.

ain't—this word should never be used under any circumstances.
am not, are not—use either of these in place of ain't.

alternative—either of two things, one of which must be chosen. "The alternative was liberty . . . or . . . death."
choice—an opportunity of selection among several things without compulsion. Of the many different courses open before you, you may have your *choice*.

ambiguous—capable of more than one meaning. His proposition was couched in such doubtful language, that it was altogether *ambiguous*.
equivocal—also capable of more than one meaning, but with intention to deceive. Your words are so *equivocal*, it is impossible for me to understand just what you mean.

among—mingled with more than two objects. I see you have an old Roman denarius *among* the coins in your collection.

between—should be used in relation to only two objects. The young man sat *between* his two sisters at the concert. Never say "Between you and I." *Between* must be followed by "me."

ancient—existing from a time long past. It was a custom in *ancient* times to mutilate prisoners of war.

antique—belonging to a former time. He bought an *antique* chair of the kind that was in common use in the last century.

anticipate—to do or get somewhere before some one else. As the gentleman passed the salt cellar to his companion, she remarked, sweetly, "I see you *anticipated* my wish."

expect—to look forward with confidence. I *expect* to see you soon again. Use *expect* only with regard to the future. Do not say, "I *expect* he got there before you did."

anxious—painfully uneasy. I am very *anxious* to have him reach home in time to see his mother alive.

desirous—eager to possess. I am *desirous* that you should succeed. Do not say, "The boy was anxious for a bicycle."

apostrophe—Learn to use this mark correctly, to show possession. With singular words, place it before the *s,* as, the *boy's* hat. With plural words ending in *s,* place the mark *after* the *s,* as, *ladies' hats.* With plural words not ending in *s,* place the apostrophe *before* the added *s,* thus, *men's suits.* With a proper name ending in *s,* place the mark *after* the final *s, and add another s,* thus, Mr. Jones's store.

appetite—relish of food or drink. His *appetite* was good because he exercised regularly.

hunger—need for food. His *hunger* was so great, he ate ravenously.

approve—to commend. I *approve* of your action in the matter.

endorse (indorse)—to give support to. I shall be glad to *endorse* (*indorse*) heartily the plan you have in mind.

apt—quick to learn. The boy was a very *apt* pupil.

likely—probable. No, I am not at all *likely* to be late to school to-morrow. Do not say, I am not *apt* to be late.

arise—to get, or come, up. I *arise* from my couch every morning at seven o'clock.

rise—to have an upward direction. I fear the river will *rise* several feet as the result of the long-continued rains.

as if—It looks *as if* (not *as though*) it would rain to-day.

assent—agreement. He gave *assent* to the statements made by his friend.

consent—permission. You have my *consent* to go if you wish.

avenge—to punish justly for some wrong done. He declared he would *avenge* his brother's death in order to clear the family name.

revenge—to retaliate because of a feeling of resentment. I will *revenge* the death of my child on you, because of your carelessness in driving.

awful—fearful, terrifying. The thunder claps accompanying the electrical storm were simply *awful.*

very bad, or **very nice.**—The hat she wore was *very ugly,* not *certainly awful.* We had a pleasant visit with my sister, not an *awful nice time.*

bad—wicked; also sick. The murderer was a very bad man. I am so sick, I feel very *bad,* not *badly.*

badly—poorly, unskilfully. The mechanic did his work *badly.* Do not say, I need the money badly; say *very much.* She sings *badly;* not *bad.*

barbaric—pertaining to uncivilized peoples. Savages display a *barbaric* fondness for ornaments of glass and tinsel.

barbarous—cruel, ferocious. They treated the natives in a *barbarous* manner.

beginner.—Never say "new beginner." The boy who was enrolled in the class to-day is a new student, and a young *beginner.*

beside—alongside of. I sat *beside* you on the river bank.
besides—in addition to. I have two other hats *besides* the one I just bought.

between.—Do not say "*Between* each row of trees he had planted alfalfa." It should be, *Between every* two rows, etc.

blunder—"a mistake due to stupidity or carelessness." That new typist makes more *blunders* in a day than any one else I have ever seen.
error—"a mistake due to ignorance or accident." Notwithstanding my utmost care, I found I had made an *error* in addition

bound—to move forward by leaps; to jump. I saw him *bound* forward joyously as he saw his father approach.
resolved—determined. I am *resolved* to go to college next year, not, I am *bound* to go to college in spite of everything.

bring—to carry. Please *bring* me that book from the table.
fetch—to go and bring back again. Please go to the store and *fetch* me a pound of sugar.

brothers—boys born of the same father and mother. My *brothers* and I often go fishing together.

brethren—male members of the same organization. *Brethren,* I exhort you to keep the faith.

bunch—a group of things fastened together. I opened the door of the storehouse with one of the keys from my *bunch,* and took out a *bunch* of bananas.

group—a number of persons or objects together. I had my picture taken in a *group* with six others. The whole *group* (not *"bunch"*) went down together.

burgle, used to mean to commit burglary. *There is no such word.*

bursted, or **"busted,"** used to mean burst, the past participle of burst, to break out violently. Neither "bursted," nor "busted" is correct. Be careful, also, not to say "bust," meaning *burst.*

business—one's regular occupation. He was engaged in the *business* of selling automobiles.

right—authority. What *right* have you to act in this way? Not, what *business* have you to act, etc.

buss for omnibus—If abbreviated at all, the abbreviation should be *'bus* (one *s* only). A *buss* is a kiss—Shakespeare.

calculate—to reckon or estimate. I will *calculate* the cost for you in a few minutes.

think—to consider, or meditate. I *think* I shall go to the city to-morrow. Not, I *calculate* to go to the city to-morrow.

canine—an adjective. The dog belongs to the *canine* species. Do not use this word as a noun. He was a remarkable *canine,* is incorrect.

captivate—to fascinate, or charm. Pleasing manners will *captivate* almost any one.

capture—to take possession of bodily. I hope they will *capture* the thief.

Chinaman—used to mean a native of China. The correct word is Chinese. He is a *Chinese* of high rank, not a *Chinaman.*

claim—to assert as a fact that which should be admitted. I *claim* the right to the property left by my father.

maintain—to state as a fact. I *maintain* (not *claim*) that Bacon was the author of the plays attributed to William Shakespeare.

clever—smart, skilful. The inventor was a very *clever* fellow.

good-natured—obliging. He was so *good-natured* (not *clever*), he was willing to oblige every one.

combine—a verb, meaning to unite, or join. The men *combined* to form a corporation.

combination—a union of persons for some specific purpose. The men formed a *combination* (not a *combine*) in order to carry on the business more efficiently.

complement—that which completes. The *complement* of real beauty is modesty.

supplement—something added to. Many large newspapers print a special magazine *supplement* with the Sunday issue.

completion—finish, end. It is incorrect to use the expression "final completion." The *completion* of the task was marked with rejoicing.

complexioned—pertaining to the complexion. There is no such word as *complected.* Say, She was a light-*complexioned* (not *complected*) girl.

condign—deserved. The criminal received *condign* punishment for his crimes.

severe—rigorous, harsh. The criminal's punishment was both *condign* and *severe, i.e.* both well-deserved and heavy.

conform—to bring into harmonious relation. If you cannot *conform* to our rules, you will have to leave my employ.

correspond—agree. His manners do not *correspond* with his speech.

consider—to weigh well before deciding. I shall have to *consider* your proposition carefully before I can accept it.

reflect—to turn back the thoughts. When I *reflect* upon all you have done for me, I am overwhelmed with gratitude.

constantly—during a certain time without cessation. It rained *constantly,* day and night, for two months.

perpetually—never ceasing. Above the clouds the sun shines *perpetually.*

couple—two things of the same sort. I have only a *couple* of dimes in my pocket.

two—any one thing and any other thing taken together. They are building *two* new houses (not *a couple* of new houses) on our block.

cunning—sly, crafty. That fox is a *cunning* old fellow.

cute—having pretty ways, like a child. Your baby is very *cute* (not *cunning*).

date—a particular point of time. I have not seen him since the *date* you mentioned.

appointment—agreement to meet at a certain time or place. I have an *appointment* (not a *date*) with Frances to go to the theater.

deal—a portion, or part. You have taken a *deal* of trouble to accommodate me.

business transaction. I am about to enter into a business transaction (not *make a deal*) with Mr. Jones.

decided—resolute, determined. He was a man of very *decided* temperament.

decisive—conclusive, or final. The judgment he gave was accepted as *decisive.*

defray—to pay the expenses of an agent, or representative. I shall be glad to *defray* the expenses of your trip.

reimburse—to pay back money expended. If you will go ahead and make the necessary purchases, I will *reimburse* you.

delicious—pleasing to the taste. The food served at the cafeteria is *delicious.*

delightful—giving pleasure. We are having most *delightful* (not *delicious*) weather right now.

demolish—to put completely out of service or condition. The collision completely *demolished* the automobile, but did not destroy it.

destroy—to wipe out entirely. The army was *destroyed* to the last man.

desirable—anything that arouses desire. I have just had a very *desirable* position offered to me.

desirous—earnestly wishing to possess. I am *desirous* of securing it.

directly—before long. I will see you *directly.*

as soon as—*As soon as* (not *directly*) you send me your address, I will forward the package to you.

disability—lack of power. My *disability* to oblige you is the result of my straitened financial condition.

liability—obligation to make payment. You are under legal *liability* to pay for the car.

dissension—quarreling, discord. There was so much *dissension* among them, that I had to quit.

dissent—difference, as of opinion. I shall be obliged to *dissent* from your view of the matter.

distinctive—indicating distinction, or separation. Every human being has certain *distinctive* traits which differentiate him from every other.

distinguished—celebrated, notable. His noble bearing gave him a highly *distinguished* appearance.

done—Do not use in place of *did*. *Done* should always be preceded by *have*, or *has, been* or *was*, etc. I have done it, you have done it, he has done it; but never he "done" it, or I "done" it. Say, I did, you did, he did, etc. It was done, it has been done, it may be done, are correct.

each other—use only in relation to two persons. I notice those two people do not speak to *each other* any more.

one another—use only in relation to more than two persons. The members of the club were very friendly with *one another*.

excuse—to ask consideration for some breach of etiquette. Please *excuse* me for having interrupted you.

pardon—forgiveness for some fault or blunder committed. I beg your *pardon* for having hurt your feelings.

extempore, extemporaneous—pertaining to a speech made without notes or memorization. Having learned

but a short time before that he would be called upon, the remarks made by the speaker were altogether *extemporaneous.*

impromptu—on the spur of the moment. He was roused to such enthusiasm, that he made an *impromptu* speech without any urging.

fewer—smaller in number. There were *fewer* persons present than I had supposed there would be.

less—smaller in quantity. There was *less* sugar in the barrel than I had expected to find.

figure—(with *out*) to compute, or find a result. Will you try to *figure out* this account for me.

estimate—to judge, or calculate. I *estimate* (not *figure*) that the building will cost about ten thousand dollars.

financial—pertaining to money matters on a large scale. The banker was engaged in far-reaching *financial* transactions.

pecuniary—relating to the practical use of money. I was glad to help my friend out of his *pecuniary* difficulty.

first—that which comes before all others. Be careful in the use of this word. Never say the *two,* or *three, first* seats in the room, but the *first three.* There can be only one that is *first.*

firstly, secondly, thirdly, etc.—Preferably, first, secondly, etc.

flock—great numbers, as a *flock* of sheep, a *flock* of doves, etc. Mr. Alfred Ayres, in "The Verbalist," says that various collections of objects may be expressed as follows:

A *flock* of girls should be called a *bevy*.
A *bevy* of wolves should be called a *pack*.
A *pack* of thieves should be called a *gang*.
A *gang* of angels should be called a *host*.
A *host* of porpoises should be called a *shoal*.
A *shoal* of buffalo should be called a *herd*.
A *herd* of children should be called a *troop*.
A *troop* of partridges should be called a *covey*.
A *covey* of beauties should be called a *galaxy*.
A *galaxy* of ruffians should be called a *horde*.
A *horde* of rubbish should be called a *heap*.
A *heap* of oxen should be called a *drove*.
A *drove* of blackguards should be called a *mob*.
A *mob* of whales should be called a *school*.
A *school* of worshipers should be called a *congregation*
A *congregation* of engineers should be called a *corps*.
A *corps* of robbers should be called a *band*.
A *band* of locusts should be called a *swarm*.
A *swarm* of people should be called a *crowd*.
A *crowd* of birds, or sheep, should be called a *flock*.

generally—most frequently. A calm generally precedes a storm.

usually—customarily. He usually drove to the office in his car.

got—past participle of get, to obtain possession of. Use *got,* rather than *gotten.* When I have *got* (not *gotten*) the money, I will divide with you. Use *have got* to indicate the act of getting before possessing permanently. Never say, "I have *got* to go," or (worse still), "I *got* to go." Say, rather, I must go, or, I have to go.

graduated—Do not say, I *graduated* from high school, but, I *was graduated* in 1923.

grow—to increase in size. I watched the weeds *grow* taller as the season wore on.

lessen—to diminish, or become less. I am glad to see that your debt is *lessening;* not *growing* smaller.

have—be careful not to repeat this word in such sentences as the following: I should like to *have* heard from you sooner; or, I should *have* liked to hear from you sooner; (not, I should *have* liked to *have* heard from you sooner).

howsomever—Use however, or howsoever.

hung—suspended. She *hung* a wreath in the window.

hanged—put to death by suspending from a scaffold. He was hanged (not *hung*) by the neck until he was dead. He said he would be *hanged* if he would go, is correct.

hustle—to crowd rudely. I saw them *hustle* the thief to the back of the store.

hurry—to make haste. The men were told to *hurry* (not *hustle*) the work on the building.

implicate—to associate unfavorably. I have been told that you are *implicated* in this conspiracy.

involve—to connect in an embarrassing way. His whole future career was *involved* in the outcome of the discussion.

impropriety—that which is improper, without being immoral. His breach of etiquette was regarded as an *impropriety.*

impurity—offense against morals. The acts committed by him while in a state of beastly intoxication were nothing less than foul *impurities.*

incapable—not able because of power not given. His poor health rendered him *incapable* of prolonged mental exertion.

incompetent—not able because of power not used. He was *incompetent,* not because of lack of brains, but because of lack of training in using his brains.

inside—the interior part of anything. The door was painted white on the *inside.*

within—in the limit of. We expect to finish the work *within* (not *inside of*) a week.

in spite of—notwithstanding. *In spite of* your unwillingness to accompany me, I will go.

despite—in defiance. We shall get there despite (not *in spite* of) wind and weather.

instinct—natural inward impulse. The animal's *instinct* warned it of danger.

intuition—the power of knowing without reasoning. The woman's *intuition* enabled her to realize that his statements were misrepresentations.

invite—to ask to come, or attend. I have decided to *invite* all my girl friends to my party.

invitation—a bidding to a visit, entertainment, or the like. I have just received an *invitation* (not *invite*) to go to the mountains this summer.

kind—sort. Say *this kind,* or *those kinds.* I don't like this (or that) *kind* (not *these kind,* or *those kind*) of people.

lady—a woman of refinement. She proved herself a *lady* by her refined and gentle manners. "Every *lady* is a woman, but every woman is not a *lady.*" Do not use the expression *"saleslady," "scrublady,"* or the like.

woman—an adult human being of the female sex. She was a *woman* of tall and queenly figure. Ordinarily, the word *woman* should be used rather than *lady.* There is a young *woman* (not *"lady"*) waiting in the office to speak with you.

laid, lied—Be careful in the use of these words. *Laid*—placed, or deposited. He *laid* the book on the table. The hen has just *laid* an egg. *Lied*—told a falsehood. He *lied* to me when he said he had permission to be absent. (See *lay* and *lie,* on the next page.)

lay—as a transitive verb, to place, or deposit. You may *lay* the wood on the hearth. My pullets have just begun to *lay* eggs. Also past tense of *lie,* to recline. He *lay* on the bed because he said he felt ill.

lie—to recline, or lie down. Also to tell a falsehood. May I *lie* in your hammock for a while? Don't you *lie* to me, you young rascal. From the foregoing, endeavor to find the correct answer to this question: When a hen cackles, is she *laying* (an egg), or is she *lying* (giving a false alarm)?

leave—to refrain from troubling. I wish you would *leave* (not *let*) me alone.

let—to permit. If you will *let* me go, I promise to be back in half an hour.

lovely—beautiful. Learn to discriminate in the use of this word. Do you not think this is a *lovely* rose? Learn to substitute one of the following adjectives for this word occasionally: charming, delightful, delectable, enchanting, handsome, pretty, graceful, elegant, delicate, dainty, refined, enjoyable, fair, comely, good-looking, shapely, trim, tidy, neat, spruce, smart, etc.

lovable—worthy of love or admiration. The young daughter of my host was a very *lovable* girl.

majority—more than half of all votes cast. Out of ten thousand votes cast, John received a *majority* of six thousand.

plurality—an excess of votes over those of any other candidate for the same office. His *plurality* over the other candidates was three thousand.

motion—used as a noun in a deliberate assembly. I make a *motion* (not I *motion*), or, I *move,* that the meeting do now adjourn.

move—in a meeting, to propose a motion. I *move* that the matter be laid on the table (not, I *motion,* etc.).

nice—discriminating, especially with the mind. He had a very *nice* sense of the beautiful.

Do not overwork this word. Substitute one of the following adjectives occasionally: Dainty, pleasing, welcome, refreshing, acceptable, luscious, attractive, charming, delightful, engaging, lovely, beautiful, thrilling, etc., etc. Don't say, *nice* letter, *nice* day, *nice* boy, *nice* trip, *nice* candy, *nice* dress, *nice* dinner, etc., etc. In other words, don't call everything *nice.*

only—Learn to place this word where it belongs in a sentence.

She was going *only* to the store, means she was going to the store and nowhere else.

She *only* went to the store, means she, and no one else, went to the store.

She went to the store *only,* has the same meaning as the first sentence.

My *only* object is to warn you, means I have but one object, namely, etc.

My object is *only* to warn you, means, the object I have is *to warn* you.

My object is to warn you *only,* means, to warn you alone, and not some one else.

pants—Never use as a substitute for *pantaloons* or *trousers.*

party—one engaged in a lawsuit, or mentioned in a contract. There were only two *parties* to the contract in question.

person—any human being. I have just been calling upon a certain *person* (not *party*) with a view to interesting him in my new business venture.

patronize—to treat with condescension. It made me angry to see the way he tried to *patronize* me.

trade with—to make purchases, as a customer. Mr. Smith, our new neighbor, said he would be glad to *trade* with (not *patronize*) our firm.

pell-mell—crowded together. Use this word in relation to two or more persons or objects. The crowd rushed *pell-mell* out of the building. Not, He rushed *pell-mell* down the stairs.

per—This word is often misused by being coupled with an English word. It is from the Latin, meaning "at the," or "by the." *Per annum* means by the year, or "a year," as Five per cent per annum, five cents on a dollar a year, as interest on a bank deposit, or an in-

vestment. It is incorrect to say per (Latin) year (English). Say, "He receives a salary of $1,000 a year" (or per annum, not per year). One might as well say, I get interest from the bank at the rate of four per cent an annum. Per day is just as bad. Say either per diem, or a day; a bushel, not per bushel; milk is nine cents a quart, not per quart, and so on.

perfect—Never say *more perfect,* or *most perfect.* Anything which is *perfect* is absolutely complete. It is correct to say *more nearly perfect.* My penmanship is more nearly *perfect* than yours.

pleaded—Past tense of the verb *to plead.* He pleaded (not *pled*) with me not to hurt him.

plenty—abundance. I have *plenty* of everything I need. Do not use as an adjective. It is plenty good enough for him, is incorrect.

posted—published, or announced. Notice of the coming event was *posted* conspicuously all over the village.

well-informed—I try to keep *well-informed* (not *well posted*) on everything relating to the subject.

practically—really. His alleged invention turned out to be *practically* useless.

virtually—in essence, though not in fact. Though not actually a member of the conference at Lausanne, the United States was *virtually* represented.

prophecy—a declaration of something to happen. The inspired teacher uttered a *prophecy* which was fulfilled in every particular.

prophesy—to make declaration of future events. A true prophet will not hesitate to *prophesy* both good and evil.

quite—wholly, entirely. I am *quite* well again, I am happy to say.

very—extremely. I am feeling *very* (not *quite*) sick to-day. Quite ill, is wrong; not quite ready, is correct.

raise—to lift up. I had no sooner fallen, than a helping hand was put forth to *raise* me to my feet.

increase—to add to. I hope he will *increase* my salary; Not, I hope the boss will give me a *raise*.

reckon—to compute or calculate. If you will *reckon* how much I owe you, I think (not *reckon*) I can pay you by the first of the month.

recollect—to call to mind with the idea of mental effort. I do not seem to be able to *recollect* your name.

remember—to have some recollection of without special effort. I *remember* very well what happened when I was a young child.

remit—to send money, especially by mail or other means. As soon as I receive your bill, I will *remit* by check. Do not say, "*Send* a remittance." "*Make* a remittance," is correct.

settle—to adjust. Let us see if we cannot *settle* this matter to our mutual satisfaction.

pay—to satisfy an obligation. I will *pay* (not *settle*) your bill next Monday.

shape—form or appearance. The graceful *shape* of the young girl was remarked by all.

condition—state of being. He appeared to be in excellent *condition* (not *good shape*) the last time I saw him.

show up—appear, or be present. He did not *appear* (not *show up*) when he said he would.

situation—condition. His *situation,* at the time I saw him, was anything but enviable.

station—state, rank. He occupied a commanding *station* in the circle in which he moved.

some—more or less. The filling stations were *some* ten miles apart.

somewhat—to some extent. I am feeling *somewhat* (not *some*) stronger than I did the last time you saw me.

sort of—kind of. He is a nice kind (not a *good sort*) of chap.

state—to declare formally. I cannot *state* the date exactly, but it will be some time next week.

say—to tell, to declare. I heard him *say* (not *state*) he would go.

stop—come to a standstill. When you reach the end of the lane, *stop* and turn to the left.

remain—sojourn, dwell. I expect to *remain* (not *stop*) for some time in New York.

suicide—this is not a verb. Do not say, He *suicided,* but he committed *suicide.*

take in—do not use this to mean attend, or go to. Jim and I are *going to* (not going to *take in*) the show to-night.

take-off—do not use this expression to mean imitation. That was a pretty good *imitation* (not *take-off*) we saw last night at the theater.

talk—conversation. Their *talk* was all about European travel.

speech—a public discourse. The professor made a very fine *speech* (not gave a good *talk*) at the banquet last night.

that—do not use in place of *so.* The river was not *so* (not *that*) deep, was it?

to, too, two—Learn to discriminate in the use of these words.

To is a preposition; also part of a verb. I am going *to,* not *too,* the city to-day (*preposition*). I am going *to* give this to you (*part. of verb "give"*).

Too is an adverb, also a conjunction. It is *too* (not *to*) cold to go out to-night (*adverb*). If you will go, I will go, *too* (also); (*conjunction*) (not *to*).

Two is an adjective, also a noun. *Two* men walked down the street (*adjective*). The sum of one and one is *two* (*noun*).

transpire—to become known. The causes underlying those events have only just *transpired.*

occur—to happen. This thing *occurred* (not *transpired*) two years ago.

try—to make effort. I will *try* until I succeed.

attempt—I will make an *attempt* (not have a *try*) at it.

Note.—Nouns are often used as verbs. For example, *motor* was originally only a noun. Now it may be employed as a verb: We *motor* down town every day. I *suspicioned* he would turn out to be a thief, however, would be incorrect.

Verbs should never, or very rarely, be used as nouns. Do not say; He got away with a big *steal.*

typed—written on a typewriter. Use *type,* rather than typewrite, as a verb. I *typed* (not *typewrote*) the letter in a few minutes.

unbeknown, unbeknownst—should not be used in place of unknown. Entirely *unknown* (not *unbeknownst*) to me, the thing was planned.

unsuspecting—without suspicion. He was a very *unsuspecting* fellow, for he believed everything any one told him.

unpretentious—modest, unassuming. He was born in a small, *unpretentious* (not *unsuspecting*) village.

viz.—abbreviation for *videlicet,* to wit, namely. Do not say *vizz.* or *vizly,* but *namely,* or *videlicet.*

vulgarism—a word or expression which is in common, but not in good use. It does not necessarily connote *coarseness. Aggravate* for *exasperate* is a vulgarism.

vulgarity—coarseness. Only the impure-minded indulge in *vulgarity* of speech.

was, were—Learn to discriminate in the use of these two words. I was, he was, she was, it was; but we *were,* you *were,* they *were.*

With *if,* use *were* with all pronouns. If I *were* in your place, I would accept his offer. If he *were* to appear suddenly, what would you do? I would that he *were* here. *Were* it not for your courage, how could we escape?

whence—from what place. *Whence* (not *from whence*) came you?

whose—relative pronoun. *Whose* coat did you say it was?

who's—abbreviation for who is. *Who's* (not *whose*) that knocking at the door?

wire—Do not use for *telegraph.* I will *telegraph* (not *wire*) you to-morrow.

worst way, or **worst kind**—Do not use in place of *very bad,* or *very much.* I have been wanting to see you

very much (not the *worst way*). I have been having a *very bad* (not *the worst kind of*) time since you went away.

write-up—Do not use in place of description of some person, place, or thing. I shall be glad to write a good description (not give you a good *write-up*) of your new project.

yours—Do not write with an apostrophe. *Yours* (not *your's*) truly.

GROUP 6

WORDS WHICH DOUBLE ONE OR MORE LETTERS

The "catch" in this group of words consists in doubling certain letters as shown in the examples given. When dividing such words into syllables, it should be noticed that, as a general rule, the division of the syllable comes between the doubled letters, as *abbreviate—ab-bre'-vi-ate.*

It is not intended in this volume to include all the words in the language which belong in any one group. The design is to give the words in more common use, with the recommendation that a notebook be kept in which other similar words may be jotted down as they are encountered in one's reading or conversation.*

abbess—*ab'-bess.* n. [Notice the double *b* and the double *s.*] A governess of a nunnery. The nuns listened respectfully to the admonition of the *abbess.*

abbot—*ab'-bot.* n. [Note the single *t* at the end.] The head of an abbey. The *abbot* was famous for his hospitality.

* ABBREVIATIONS.—*a.*, adjective; *adv.*, adverb; *n.*, noun; *v.*, verb; *p. p.*, past participle; *pr. p.*, present participle; *q. v.*, which see.

abbreviate—*ab-bre′-vi-ate.* v. To shorten. Because of lack of time, the speaker was asked to *abbreviate* his speech.

aberration—*ab-er-ra′-tion.* n. [Only one *b* but two *r*'s.] Mental disorder. The young man was suffering from an *aberration* of the mind.

accolade—*ac′-co-lade.* n. A salutation used in conferring knighthood. The kneeling knight received the *accolade* by a tap on his shoulder with the blade of the king's sword. [Do not confuse this with *acolyte.*]

accommodate—*ac-com′-mo-date.* v. [Note the double *c* and also the double *m*; likewise the *o* before the last syllable.] To oblige. I shall be glad to *accommodate* you with a loan.

accompaniment—*ac-com′-pan-i-ment.* n. [Pronounce this word in five distinct syllables; do not say *accompniment.*] An instrumental part used to accompany a vocal part in music. The performer on the piano played a pleasing *accompaniment* for the soloist.

accordion—*ac-cor′-di-on.* n. [Notice the *-ion,* not *-eon.*] A small keyed wind instrument. He played an *accordion* at the entertainment.

accredit—*ac-cred′-it.* v. [Do not confuse with *credit.*] To give credentials or letters of introduction. Benjamin Franklin was *accredited* to the court of France.

accumulate—*ac-cu′-mu-late.* v. [Say *mew,* not *mul.*] To heap up. Every one should try to *accumulate* a

sufficient sum of money during the first twenty years of his business life to afford him a competency during his latter years.

accustom—*ac-cus'-tom.* v. To become used to; to habituate. He tried to *accustom* himself to his changed environment.

acquitted—*ac-quit'-ted.* p.p. of acquit. [Double *t.*] To set free. The accused was *acquitted* by the court. [See Rule 3, page 4.]

affidavit—*af-fi-da'-vit.* n. [Note the *i* before *d.*] A sworn statement. The man made an *affidavit* before the notary public.

affirmative—*af-firm'-a-tive.* a. That which affirms or expresses assent. He gave an *affirmative* answer to the question.

agglomeration—*ag-glom'-er-a-tion.* n. A collection or mass. There was a great *agglomeration* of fragments to be carried away.

allegation—*al-le-ga'-tion.* n. [*le* not *li.*] A positive declaration. The defendant denied the *allegations* contained in the complaint.

alleviate—*al-le'-vi-ate.* v. [*vi* not *ve.*] To lighten or lessen, as of pain. The physician was able to *alleviate* his patient's suffering.

alliteration—*al-lit-er-a'-tion.* n. A repetition of the same letter or sound at the beginning of words. "The Touching Tale of a Tadpole" shows how *alliteration*

may be used in the title of a story. [Do not confuse with *reiteration,* saying the same thing over and over.]

allotted—*al-lot'-ted.* p.p. of *allot.* [Note two *t*'s in allotted, but only one *t* in *allot, allotment.*] To distribute in portions. Four shares were *allotted* to each purchaser.

alluvial—*al-lu'-vi-al.* a. [*vi* not *ve.*] Relating to soil deposited by running water. His success as a farmer was caused by the richness of the *alluvial* soil.

alyssum—*a-lys'-sum.* n. [Note two *s's* but only one *l.*] A sweet-scented flower. The sweet *alyssum* is a great favorite in a small garden.

ammeter—*am'-me-ter.* n. An instrument for measuring an electric current. An *ammeter* is in constant use with electricians.

ammonia—*am-mo'-ni-a.* a. A colorless gas with pungent smell. He was almost stifled with the fumes of *ammonia.*

anneal—*an-neal'.* v. To render soft and tough by heat. The blacksmith proceeded to *anneal* the iron.

annihilate—*an-ni'-hi-late.* v. [Note the silent *h.*] To destroy completely. The enemy's forces were virtually *annihilated.*

annoy—*an-noy'.* v. To vex or trouble by repeated acts. If you *annoy* the animal it may bite you.

annual—*an'-nu-al.* a. [Double *l* for *annually.*] Occurring once a year. The treasurer was required to make an *annual* report to the company.

annuity—*an-nu'-i-ty.* n. A sum of money paid at the end of each year. The *annuity* he received from the insurance company amounted to $1,500.

appall—*ap-pall'.* v. To terrify. He was *appalled* at the enormity of the crime.

apparel—*ap-par'-el.* n. or v. Clothes, garments. The merchant dealt only in men's and boys' *apparel.* He was *appareled* in black. [Write *appareled* and *apparel-ing* with only one *l.*]

appendix—*ap-pen'-dix.* n. That which is added as a supplement; also part of the intestines. At the end of the book was a useful *appendix.* Inflammation of the *appendix* may necessitate an operation for appendicitis. [Plural: *appendices* or *appendixes.*]

appreciate—*ap-pre'-ci-ate.* v. [Sound the *ci* like *shi.*] To esteem highly; also to increase in value. I greatly *appreciate* your friendship. The worth of the goods will *appreciate* in course of time.

apprehensive—*ap-pre-hen'-sive.* a. Fearful. To be *apprehensive* of the future is to be unnecessarily miserable.

appropriate—*ap-pro'-pri-ate.* v. [*pri* not *pre.*] To take to oneself; also, as an adjective, fit or suitable. Do not *appropriate* that which does not belong to you. The celebration was *appropriate* to the occasion.

approximate—*ap-prox'-i-mate.* v. and a. [Pronounce the last syllable like *mate.*] To approach nearly; also, as an adjective, nearly correct. His figures nearly

approximated those of the accountant. He made an *approximate* estimate of the cost of the building.

arras—*ar'-ras.* n. Tapestry, wall hangings. "Behind the *arras* I will hide myself."—Shakespeare.

arrears—*ar-rears'.* n. Delinquency in money matters. His rent was six months in *arrears.*

arrival—*ar-ri'-val.* n. The act of coming to a destination. Upon my *arrival* in your city, I will call on you.

assassin—*as-sas'-sin.* n. [Note the four *s*'s.] A secret murderer. The *assassin* lay in wait for his victim.

assemblage—*as-sem'-blage.* n. [Say *lage* not *lidge.*] A company, as of persons, met together for a common purpose. The *assemblage* listened with rapt attention to the speaker.

assess—*as-sess'.* v. [Note the four *s*'s.] To levy a tax upon persons or property. I hope the county will not *assess* my property too high. Derivatives: *assessable, assessment, assessor.*

assets—*as'-sets.* n. [Only one *t.*] Property applicable to the payment of debts. The *assets* of the deceased exceeded his liabilities.

awfully—*aw'-ful-ly.* adv. Majestically. The eruption of the volcano was *awfully* inspiring. Do not say: The comedy I saw at the moving picture show was *awfully* funny. [Only one *l* in *awful;* also *awfulness.*]

baccalaureate—*bac-ca-lau'-re-ate.* a. [Two *c*'s, one *l, eate.*] Relating to the degree of bachelor. The dean

of the university delivered the *baccalaureate* sermon to the graduating class.

bacchanal—*bac'-cha-nal.* n. [Note the two *c*'s before the *h*.] A follower of Bacchus. The *bacchanal* carried huge bunches of grapes in her hands during the festival of Bacchus.

bacillus—*ba-cil'-lus.* n. [Only one *c*, sounded like *s*, but two *l*'s.] (pl. *bacilli.*) A microscopic organism said to cause disease. The *bacillus* appeared very active under the microscope.

bailiff—*bail'-iff.* n. [One *l*; two *f*'s.] A constable. The *bailiff* served a writ of attachment on the debtor.

balbriggan—*bal-brig'-gan.* n. A knitted cotton fabric. He wore *balbriggan* hose.

balloon—*bal-loon'.* n. [Note not only two *o*'s, but also two *l*'s.] An inflated bag of silk for floating in the atmosphere. The *balloon* sailed high over the tops of the buildings.

barrette—*bar-rette'.* n. [Two *r*'s, two *t*'s.] A pin or bar for holding up a woman's back hair. Her *barrette* was very ornamental.

barrister—*bar'-ris-ter.* n. The English and Scotch name for an attorney-at-law. The *barrister* pleaded the cause of his client with great eloquence.

bazaar—*ba-zaar'.* [Also *bazar.*] n. A series of stalls or booths for the sale of goods. The sales, during the Christmas *bazaar,* were very large. [Be careful not to

confuse this with *bizarre,* meaning fanciful or grotesque.]

bookkeeper—*book'-keep-er.* a. [Notice the three double letters.] An accountant; a keeper of books of account. The *bookkeeper* balanced his books at the end of each day.

brilliant—*bril'-liant.* [*yant.*] a. Very bright or sparkling. The stars seem very *brilliant* on a clear night.

cachinnate—*cach'-in-nate.* *v.* [Note the two *n*'s and the one *c.*] To laugh loudly or immoderately. The half-witted fellow did nothing but *cachinnate.*

caitiff—*cai'-tiff.* n. [*ka.*] A surly wretch. I will repay in his own coin the *caitiff* who betrayed me.

cannibal—*can'-ni-bal.* n. A human being who eats human flesh. The *cannibal* first killed, then ate his enemy.

canvass—*can'-vass.* v. To work for votes or influence; also to discuss. I will *canvass* my neighborhood in the interests of my party. He *canvassed* the subject thoroughly.

carcass—*car'-cass.* n. [Do not spell this *carcase.*] The dead body of an animal. After the flood they carried away the *carcasses* of the dead cows.

celluloid—*cel'-lu-loid.* n. [Note which *l* is doubled and also that the accent falls on the first syllable.] A manufactured article used as a substitute for ivory, tortoise shell, etc. The girl's comb was made of *celluloid.*

centennial—*cen-ten'-ni-al.* a. [Pronounce in four syllables.] Relating to one hundred years. The *centennial*

of American independence was celebrated at Philadelphia in 1876.

challis—*chal'-lis.* n. [Pronounce *shal'-ly.*] A kind of light-weight cotton or wool cloth. The garment was made of fine wool *challis.*

chaparral—*chap'-ar-ral.* n. [Note the *a* before the *l.* All *a*'s in *chaparral.*] A dense thicket of shrubs. The animal seemed to be caught in the thick *chaparral.*

charred—[One syllable, no accent.] p.p. of *char.* [See Rule 2, p. 4.] Partially burned. He found the wood was only slightly *charred.* [Also *charring.*]

chattel—*chat'-tel.* n. [*tel* not *tle.*] Personal property not including house or lands. Often used in the plural. He gave a *chattel* mortgage on his furniture. [Compare with *cattle.*]

chlorophyll—*chlo'-ro-phyll.* n. [*fil* not *feel.*] The green coloring matter of plants. Without the *chlorophyll* in plants a landscape would lose much of its beauty.

cigarette—*cig-a-rette'.* n. A diminutive cigar with paper wrapping. He slowly rolled a *cigarette* while talking to his friend. [Note the termination *-ette* added to the word *cigar.* A French ending meaning *small.* Compare with *mignonette.*]

cinnabar—*cin'-na-bar.* n. An important ore of mercury sometimes called vermilion. The artist mixed his colors with vermilion made from *cinnabar.*

cinnamon—*cin′-na-mon.* n. [*amon* not *i.*] A spice in common use, from the bark of an East Indian tree. The woman flavored the dessert with *cinnamon.*

collateral—*col-lat′-er-al.* n. and a. [*al* not *el.*] Security offered in return for a loan; also as an adjective, subsidiary or secondary. The bank asked the borrower to furnish additional *collateral.* The attorney offered *collateral* evidence to support the main accusation.

collide—*col-lide′.* v. To strike violently together. I saw the two automobiles *collide* with great force.

collodion—*col-lo′-di-on.* n. [*ion* not *ian.*] A substance used to form films over wounds to exclude the air and prevent infection. The physician covered the wound with *collodion.*

colloquial—*col-lo′-qui-al.* a. Used in everyday conversation. "Don't" and "can't" are *colloquial* expressions.

colloquy—*col′-lo-quy.* n. A dialogue or conversation. The two men held a *colloquy* over the situation.

collusive—*col-lu′-sive.* a. Characterized by a secret fraudulent agreement. The divorce was obtained by *collusive* means. [See *collusion.*]

colonnade—*col-on-nade′.* n. [Be sure to double the *n* and not the *l,* remembering that *column* has but one *l.*] A series of columns; sometimes called a portico. Bernini's *Colonnade* in Rome is one of the most famous. [Compare with *lemonade.*]

colossal—*co-los′sal.* a. [Do not double the *l.*] Gigantic, from the Colossus of Rhodes, an ancient bronze

statue of great size. The financier made a *colossal* failure of his enterprise.

Colosseum—*Col-os-se′-um.* n. [Also Coliseum.] The great Roman amphitheatre. Any similar building used for open-air games, races, etc. "While stands the *Colosseum,* Rome shall stand; when falls the *Colosseum,* Rome shall fall."

commemorate—*com-mem′-o-rate.* v. To preserve the memory of by a suitable act. We *commemorate* the death of our heroes on Memorial Day.

commensurate—*com-men′-su-rate.* a. Adequate. The young man's means were not *commensurate* with his needs. [Note the preposition *with* following the word *commensurate.*]

commissariat—*com-mis-sa′-ri-at.* n. [Note the two double letters.] The department of an army that furnishes provisions and other supplies. Lieutenant Jones was in charge of the *commissariat.* [See also *commissary.*]

committee—*com-mit′-tee.* n. [Note the three double letters.] A body of persons delegated to do a special thing.

commode—*com-mode′.* n. A chest of drawers. The girl bought a black walnut *commode* for her chamber.

commodity—*com-mod′-i-ty.* n. [pl. *ties.*] Any article in common use. The hardware dealer's stock of *commodities* was very large.

commodore—*com′-mo-dore.* n. An officer of high rank in the Navy. The *commodore* commanded the squadron during the battle.

communal—*com′-mu-nal.* a. [Also *communistic.* Note the accent on the first syllable.] Pertaining to a community divided into communes. The village was governed by a *communal* organization.

commune—*com-mune′.* v. To converse or take counsel. I saw them often *commune* together. *Com′mune* as a noun is accented on the first syllable; a local self-governing community. France has many *com′munes* scattered throughout the Republic.

communication—*com-mu-ni-ca′-tion.* n. Intercourse by words, letters, or messages. "Evil *communications* corrupt good manners."

communism—*com′-mu-nism.* n. The idea of holding all things in common. The doctrine of *communism* has made great strides in Russia.

community—*com-mu′-ni-ty.* n. A body of persons living in the same locality. Any town may rightly be called a *community;* this would also apply to a large city. Each person should be a loyal member of his *community.*

commutation—*com-mu-ta′-tion.* n. The substitution of one thing for another. Passengers were granted *commutation* rates by the railroad company.

commutator—*com′-mu-ta-tor.* n. [*tor* not *ter.*] An electrical device. The electrician changed the alternat-

ing current to a direct current by means of a *commutator.*

commuter—*com-mut'-er.* n. [*ter* not *tor.*] One who uses a *commutation* ticket regularly on a railroad. Compare with *commutator.*

compelled—*com-pelled'.* p.p. of *compel,* to force against one's wishes. He was *compelled* to sell his property at a sacrifice. ["There's a reason" for doubling the *l.* See Rule 3, p. 4; see also *compelling.*]

concurred—*con-curred'.* p.p. of *concur,* to coincide. The members of the committee *concurred* in the report of the chairman. ["There's a reason" for doubling the *r.* See Rule 3, p. 4. See also *concurrence* and *concurring.*]

conferred—*con-ferred'.* p.p. of *confer,* to grant or bestow. He *conferred* a great favor upon me when he introduced me to the president of the company. ["There's a reason" for doubling the *r.* See Rule 3, p. 4; also *conferring,* but *not conference.*]

confessed—*con-fessed'.* p.p. of confess, to acknowledge. He *confessed* that he had stolen the money. [Also *confessedly, confessor* (note *or*), *confessing.* See Rule 3, p. 4.]

connote—*con-note'.* v. To suggest along with or in addition to. Nearly every thought *connotes* other thoughts related to it. [Also *connotation.* Compare with *denotation.*]

connubial—*con-nu′-bi-al.* a. Pertaining to wedlock. *Connubial* bliss, the highest joy. [From *con* + *nubere,* to veil, to marry. *Ial* not *eal.*]

constellation—*con-stel-la′-tion.* a. [Notice the word *stella,* Latin for "star," in the middle of the word *constellation.*] A group of stars having a special name. The Great Dipper is one of the best known *constellations.*

controller—*con-trol′-ler.* n. A public official in charge of accounts. [Sometimes *comptroller.*] The *controller* of the currency is an important United States government official. [Also *controlled, controlling.*]

coolly—*cool′-ly.* adv. [Two *o*'s, two *l*'s.] Without passion, calmly. He took the matter very *coolly.*

coöperate—*co-op′-er-ate.* v. [When typing *coöperate* place a hyphen between the two *o*'s; also in *coöperation, coöperative.*] To work in harmony with. The two organizations *coöperated* effectively.

coördinate—*co-or′-din-ate.* v. [When typing *coördinate,* place a hyphen between the two *o*'s; see also *coordination, coördinative.*] To adjust or harmonize. [Used also as a noun and an adjective.] You should try to *coördinate* more closely the various parts of your thesis.

corollary—*cor′-ol-la-ry.* n. [Note the accent on the first syllable. Also *ary.*] A practical consequence or result. It is difficult for me to perceive the *corollary* to your proposition. [Do not confuse with *corolla.*]

correlate—*cor′-re-late.* v. To put in relation with each other. A satisfactory way to teach English and spelling is to *correlate* the two subjects whenever practicable. [See also *correlating, correlation.*]

correlative—*cor-rel′-a-tive.* a. Having certain close relations. Black and white, high and low, are *correlative* terms. [Also *correlatively.*]

correspondent—*cor-re-spond′-ent.* n. A person with whom any one exchanges letters. My faithful *correspondent* writes to me regularly once a week. [Also *correspond, corresponding, correspondence.* Be careful not to confuse this word with *co-respondent,* which has only one *r.*]

corroborate—*cor-rob′-or-ate.* v. [*or,* not *er.*] To confirm. I hope you will feel that you can *corroborate* my testimony at the trial. [Also *corroborated, corroborating, corroborative.*]

corrode—*cor-rode′.* v. To rust or eat away gradually. The effect of water upon iron is to *corrode* it. [Also *corroded, corroding, corrosion, corrosive.*]

corrugate—*cor′-ru-gate.* v. Made in ridges or folds. The roof of the building was made of *corrugated* iron.

cotillion—*co-til′-lion* [*yun*]. n. [Pronounce in only three syllables.] A kind of dance. Many pretty favors were given at the last *cotillion.*

cretonne—*cre′-tonne,* or *cre-tonne′.* n. [*ton,* not *tun.*] A cotton fabric printed on one side with colored figures. The woman made the curtains out of *cretonne.*

curriculum—*cur-ric'-u-lum.* n. [pl. *curriculums,* or *curricula.*] Course of study for school or college. A close study of the *curriculum* is necessary in order to get the most out of a college course.

decennial—*de-cen'-ni-al.* a [From the Latin *decem,* ten.] Occurring every ten years. [Compare with *decade.*] The *decennial* anniversary of the institution was observed last August.

demurrage—*de-mur'-rage.* n. A penalty imposed by a railroad company for delay in removing freight from the yards. The *demurrage* on my last consignment amounted to over $40.

demurrer—*de-mur'-rer.* n. A legal document objecting to statements contained in the pleadings of an opponent. My attorney has just entered a *demurrer* in the suit which was recently begun against me. [From *demur,* to object, which should not be confused with *demure,* meaning *modest.*]

derrick—*der'-rick.* n. [Say *derrick,* not *derk.*] A framework for lifting heavy weights. The workmen erected a *derrick* for hoisting the safe to the top of the building.

desiccated—*des'-ic-cated.* a. Preserved by extracting the moisture. I bought a package of *desiccated* codfish.

differential—*dif-fer-en'-tial.* a. [*tial* like *shal.*] A kind of driving gear on an automobile. Owing to an accident I had to have my *differential* gear repaired.

diffuse—*dif-fuse'*. v. To circulate widely. The object of a University Extension Course is to *diffuse* knowledge more widely.

dilemma—*dil-em'-ma*. n. [Only one *l*, two *m*'s.] An awkward situation. Having been offered two excellent positions, I found myself in a *dilemma*, not knowing which one to accept.

disappear—*dis-ap-pear'*. v. [Use only one *s* in this word.] To vanish from view. As soon as the signal is given for the curtain to rise, every one not belonging on the stage should *disappear*.

disappoint—*dis-ap-point'*. v. [One of the most commonly misspelled words. Remember it has only *one s*.] To fail to do as one agrees. I am sorry I had to *disappoint* you yesterday by failing to meet you as arranged.

dispossess—*dis-pos-sess'*. v. To force out of possession. I shall have to *dispossess* you if you do not pay your rent promptly.

dissatisfied—*dis-sat'-is-fied*. p.p. of *dissatisfy*, to displease. A merchant should aim to make a friend of a *dissatisfied* customer.

dissemble—*dis-sem'-ble*. v. To pretend or make believe. In order to throw him off the scent, I will *dissemble*.

disseminate—*dis-sem'-in-ate*. v. To scatter or spread abroad. One of the objects of a good circulating library should be to *disseminate* information widely.

dissent—*dis-sent′*. v. To refuse to consent. I find I must *dissent* from your opinion in the matter. [Do not confuse this word with *descent.*] [Notice the use of the preposition *from* after the word *dissent. Disagree with* but *dissent from.*]

dissertation—*dis-ser-tā′-tion.* n. A formal discourse or treatise. I am at the present time engaged in writing a *dissertation* on the habits of the frog.

dissever—*dis-sev′-er.* v. To separate forcibly. I must *dissever* my relations with you.

dissipate—*dis′-si-pate.* v. [Note the *i* not *a* before *pate.*] To waste or throw away. Do not *dissipate* your energies in riotous living.

dissociate—*dis-so′-ci-ate.* v. [Pronounce *ci* like *shi.*] To disconnect. I cannot seem to *dissociate* fear from death.

dissolute—*dis′-so-lute.* a. Loose in morals. A *dissolute* fellow cares not whom he harms.

dissolution—*dis-so-lu′-tion.* n. Death or disorganization. It is said that no pain accompanies the *dissolution* of the soul from the body. [Do not confuse with *dissoluteness.*]

dissuade—*dis-suade′.* v. To urge or advise against. I tried to *dissuade* him from his hazardous undertaking.

distillate—*dis′-til-late.* n. A petroleum product used in certain types of engines. *Distillate* is a very useful fuel for motor trucks.

doggerel—*dog′-ger-el.* n. Weak or absurd verse. The rhyme of some alleged poets is mere *doggerel.*

druggist—*drug′-gist.* n. One skilled in the compounding of medicines. The *druggist* filled the physician's prescription with care. [See Rule 2, p. 4.]

drunkenness—*drunk′-en-ness.* n. The state of being intoxicated. Where there is large consumption of intoxicating liquor there is much *drunkenness.*

ebullition—*eb-ul-li′-tion.* n. [*ewl* not *bul.*] Bubbling or boiling. The water in the hot spring was in a state of *ebullition.*

eccentric—*ec-cen′-tric.* a. [*ek-sen;* not *es-sen.*] Erratic, peculiar in manner or character. The old miser was regarded as a very *eccentric* individual.

ecclesiastic—*ec-cle-si-as′-tic.* n. A clergyman. The minister who preached the anniversary sermon was a noted *ecclesiastic.*

effeminate—*ef-fem′-i-nate.* a. Displaying *unmanly* traits; womanish. The young man with mincing gait was shunned by the young women because of his *effeminate* manner.

effervesce—*ef-fer-vesce′.* v. [Note the *sce* at the end.] To bubble up. I like to see the water *effervesce* in my glass of vichy.

effete—*ef-fete'*. a. Worn out, exhausted, useless. The latter part of the reign of Louis XIV is said to have been very *effete*.

efficacy—*ef'-fi-ca-cy*. n. The power to produce results. The *efficacy* of the remedy prescribed was soon apparent.

efficiency—*ef-fi'-cien-cy*. n. Mr. E. E. Purinton says: "*Efficiency* is the power of doing one's most and best in the shortest time and the easiest way to the satisfaction of all concerned." *Efficiency* is the result of untiring vigilance.

effusive—*ef-fu'-sive*. a. Gushing; overenthusiastic. My friend greeted me with a very *effusive* welcome.

eleemosynary—*el-ee-mos'-y-na-ry*. a. Pertaining to charity or almsgiving. An orphan asylum is an *eleemosynary* institution.

embarrass—*em-bar'-rass*. v. To confuse or perplex. You *embarrass* me by your searching questions.

embellish—*em-bel'-lish*. v. To decorate or make beautiful. The speaker *embellished* his remarks by many beautiful similes.

embezzle—*em-bez'-zle*. v. To make away with funds belonging to a bank or other institution in which the embezzler is employed. It was difficult to believe that the young man would *embezzle* the funds of the Trust Company of which he was the treasurer.

ennoble—*en-no'-ble*. v. To make famous or illustrious. Kind deeds *ennoble* a man rather than titled lineage.

epiglottis—*ep-i-glot′-tis.* n. A small cartilage which covers the windpipe while food is being swallowed. The *epiglottis* is a very important organ of the human body.

epigrammatic—*ep-i-gram-mat′-ic.* a. Like a bright, witty sentence. The lecturer's speech was filled with *epigrammatic* phrases.

equipped—*e-quipped′.* p.p. of *equip,* to furnish completely. The firm is well *equipped* with delivery trucks.

erratic—*er-rat′-ic.* a. Something like *eccentric, q.v.* Peculiar, queer. The man's friends believed him to be a genius because his actions were somewhat *erratic.*

estoppel—*es-top′-pel.* a. [*pel* not *ple.*] A legal term meaning a bar to an allegation or denial by an adversary. The defendant's attorney entered an *estoppel* to the proceedings of the complainant.

evenness—*e′-ven-ness.* n. The state of being even or smooth. The *evenness* of the path made walking through the woods a pleasure. [Notice the resemblance of this word to *drunkenness.*]

exaggerate—*ex-ag′-ger-ate.* v. To enlarge beyond fact or reason. Some people *exaggerate* even when describing commonplace things. [A word very commonly misspelled with only one *g.* Take care to avoid this error.]

excessive—*ex-ces′-sive.* a. Overmuch; extravagant. *Excessive* joy is said in a few instances to have proved fatal.

fallacy—*fal'-la-cy.* n. A false notion or belief. It is a *fallacy* to contend that the earth is flat.

falsetto—*fal-set'-to.* a. [Only one *l* because derived from the word *false.*] A false or artificial voice. He sang a solo in a *falsetto* voice.

ferret—*fer'-ret.* v. To discover by cunning methods. From *ferret,* a kind of weasel noted for its crafty ability to hunt rabbits or other small animals from their holes. The detective was able to *ferret* out the hiding-place of the band of criminals.

finesse—*fi-nesse'.* n. Dexterity. The manager of the candidate carried through the campaign with great *finesse.* [Be careful not to confuse this word with *fineness,* which means *perfection.*]

flagellate—*flag'-el-late.* v. To flog oneself by way of penance for sin. The anchorite was known to *flagellate* himself severely every morning and evening.

flattest—*flat'-test.* a. This is the superlative degree of the adjective *flat,* meaning level, even. [*flat, flatter, flattest.*] The ground on which the building stood was the *flattest* in that part of the town. Also, insipid as to taste. Among the different beverages on sale, the one you offered me was the *flattest* of all. [This is another example of Rule 3. Study this rule carefully. See p. 4.]

follicle—*fol-li-cle.* n. [*cle* not *cal.*] That part of a plant which holds the seed. Many plants have curiously shaped seed *follicles.*

fossil—*fos′-sil.* n. An extinct animal or fish which has become petrified. Large quantities of *fossils* may be found in certain rock formations. [See also *fossilize* and *fossiliferous.*]

furred—[No accent, there being only one syllable.] p.p. of fur, meaning to cover or line or trim with fur. The garment was beautifully *furred,* both inside and out. [The *r* is doubled for the reason stated in Rule 2. See p. 4.]

gazelle—*ga-zelle′.* n. An animal belonging to the antelope family, with slender limbs and of very rapid movement. The young girl was as light-footed as a *gazelle.*

gazette—*ga-zette′.* n. A newspaper or informative official publication. The government made its announcements in the *Weekly Gazette.* [See *gazetteer,* a dictionary of geographical names.]

generally—*gen′-er-al-ly.* adv. Commonly, for the most part. It is *generally* understood that ignorance of the law excuses no one from its violation. [See *usually.*]

gladden—*glad′-den.* v. To give joy. The old man said the very sight of his daughter would *gladden* his eyes. [Rule 2, p. 4.]

goddess—*god′-dess.* n. The feminine form of a mythical deity. Diana was believed by the Romans to be the *goddess* of the chase.

gossamer—*gos′-sa-mer.* n. Anything light or filmy like a spider's web. The dress was made of a material soft and gauzy like *gossamer.*

gossiped—*gos′-siped.* v. [Note the two *s*'s and the one *p.*] p.p. of *gossip,* meaning to repeat idle tales. A certain group of persons met together and *gossiped* continually.

granddaughter—*grand′-daughter.* n. The female child of a son or daughter. My *granddaughter* will spend the Christmas holidays with me.

greenness—*green′-ness.* n. Partaking of a greenish color. A *greenness* light and tender spreads o'er the earth in early spring.

grizzly—*grizz′-ly.* a. Having a grayish appearance. The *grizzly* countenance of the old hunter appeared at the door. [Do not confuse this word with *grisly,* meaning terrible or hideous.]

hallucination—*hal-lu-cin-a′-tion.* n. The idea of seeing or believing in something which does not exist. In his delirium, the *hallucinations* of a sick man seem to him like reality.

hemorrhage—*hem′-or-rhage.* n. [Notice not only the double *r* but the letter *h* in the last syllable.] A flowing of blood from wounds or veins. As the result of congestion of the lungs the patient was subject to violent *hemorrhages.*

hennery—*hen′-ner-y.* n. A corral or enclosure for domestic fowls. Having arranged to go into the business

of raising chickens, Mr. Smith had a fine *hennery* built for his fowls. [Rule 2, p. 4. Do not confuse with Henry, a proper name.]

idyll [or **idyl**]—*i'-dyll.* n. [Pronounce like *idle,* not *iddle.*] A descriptive poem dealing with country life. Tennyson's *"Idylls of the King"* are among the best-known series of poems in the English language.

illegal—*il-le'-gal.* a. [adv. *illegally.*] Unlawful. The practice of smuggling is *illegal* because it is in violation of law.

illegitimate—*il-le-git'-i-mate.* a. [Note the *i* before *mate.* n. *illegitimacy.*] Not according to law. He was told that his practices were *illegitimate,* but he continued to break the law, notwithstanding all protestations.

illiberal—*il-lib'-er-al.* a. Wanting in mental breadth. Mr. Jones was so *illiberal* that he was called "narrow-minded" by his friends.

illicit—*il-lic'-it.* a. Any disregard of law; unlicensed. The man was arrested because he was suspected of being engaged in the *illicit* manufacture of liquor.

illiterate—*il-lit'-er-ate.* a. Uneducated; unable to read or write. Notwithstanding compulsory education in the United States, it is said there are more than five million *illiterate* native-born citizens.

illumine—*il-lum'ine.* v. To light up, or brighten. Your new electric bulbs will *illumine* your room very satisfactorily. [See *illuminate,* and *illuming.* The spelling

of both of these words is governed by Rule 1. See p. 4.]

immaculate—*im-mac′-u-late.* *a.* Without spot or blemish; pure. The linen of a well-dressed gentleman is always *immaculate.*

immaterial—*im-ma-ter′-i-al.* a. Of little or no consequence. It is *immaterial* to me whether you go to the dance or not. [This is a negative word; the positive of the word *material.* Hence the prefix *-im,* meaning *not.*]

immature—*im-ma-ture′.* a. Unripe or undeveloped. An *immature* mind cannot be expected to possess the judgment of a more mature person. [Another negative word.]

immemorial—*im-me-mor′-i-al.* a. Unremembered. Beyond the memory of man, ancient. The poet speaks of the "*immemorial* elms," and we often hear the expression "from time *immemorial,*" meaning beyond the memory of man.

immense—*im-mense′.* a. [*se.*] Very large; gigantic. The new reservoir was a structure of *immense* size.

immodest—*im-mod′-est.* a. Lacking in modesty, forward, bold. *Immodest* demeanor is very deplorable in a young girl.

immune—*im-mune′.* a. Protected against a particular disease by inoculation, or otherwise. Having already had the smallpox, I am now *immune* from that disease.

impeccable—*im-pec′-ca-ble.* a. Incapable of sin or wrongdoing. God is absolutely perfect; His nature is, therefore, *impeccable.*

incommode—*in-com-mode′.* v. To inconvenience. I hope my week's visit in your home will not *incommode* you in any way.

indissoluble—*in-dis′-so-lu-ble.* a. [adv. *indissolubly.*] Incapable of being dissolved, or broken. The bonds of true friendship are *indissoluble.* [See Rule 2, p. 4.]

inferred—*in-ferred′.* p.p. of *infer,* to assume, or take for granted. We *inferred* from the rumors that war was about to be declared. [See Rule 3, p. 4. Note that in *inference,* also derived from *infer,* the *r* is not doubled. See note to Rule 3, p. 4.]

inflammation—*in-flam-ma′-tion.* n. State of being congested or immoderately heated, like a part of the body. As a result of the wound, *inflammation* set in, causing serious complication. [From *inflame.* Other derivatives: *inflammability, inflammable, inflammatory.*]

innate—*in-nate′.* a. That which is a part of one's mental organization. Inborn. This young man had an *innate* sense of reverence for sacred things.

innocent—*in′-no-cent.* a. Guiltless of wrongdoing; without knowledge of evil. I could tell from his manner that he was entirely *innocent* of any evil intent.

innovation—*in-no-va′-tion.* n. Something introduced as new, or novel. When the automobile first appeared on

the highway it was regarded as a great *innovation* in modes of travel.

innuendo—*in-nu-en′-do.* n. [pl. *-does.*] A direct or implied reflection upon some one; a kind of slur. If you know of any fault which he has committed, tell it openly; but do not intimate it by mere *innuendo.* [See group 32, p. 365.]

inopportune—*in-op-por-tune′.* a. Out of season; untimely. You have chosen a very *inopportune* time for interviewing the president of the company.

insurrection—*in-sur-rec′-tion.* n. Revolt or uprising against constituted authority. The inhabitants of certain countries seem never to be satisfied unless they are engaged in an *insurrection* against the government.

intellectual—*in-tel-lect′-u-al.* a. [*tew-al,* not *chew-al.*] Pertaining to the mind or intellect. Lord Francis Bacon is conceded to have been one of the most *intellectual* men of his time.

interred—*in-terred′.* p.p. of *inter,* to deposit a body in a grave or tomb. The body of the unknown soldier was *interred* in the national cemetery. [See Rule 3, p. 4.]

interrogate—*in-ter′-ro-gate.* v. To question in a formal way. The attorney for the plaintiff proceeded to *interrogate* the witness. [Derivatives: *interrogated. interroga′tion, interrog′ative.* Note how the accent changes in *interrogative* and *interroga′tion.*]

interrupt—*in-ter-rupt′.* v. To break into, as a conver-

sation. I wish you would not *interrupt* me, but permit me to finish what I started to say.

irradiate—*ir-ra'-di-ate.* v. [*iate* not *eate.*] To illuminate or brighten in all directions. The sun *irradiates* the whole scene.

irrational—*ir-ra'-tion-al.* a. Not reasonable, not in full possession of one's faculties. The boy gave a very *irrational* account of what happened to him while out hunting.

irresolute—*ir-res'-o-lute.* a. Lacking firmness or strength of will. His *irresolute* temperament caused him to lose many an opportunity for advancement.

irrigate—*ir'-ri-gate.* v. To moisten the ground for cultivation by an artificial system of watering at regular intervals. Farmers living in countries with little rainfall can raise bountiful crops if they will *irrigate* the soil frequently. [*Irrigation.* See Rule 1, p. 4.]

irritate—*ir'-ri-tate.* v. To vex or annoy. You should not *irritate* a gentleman by implying that he is guilty of an offense against good morals. [*Irritable, irrita'ted, irrita'tion.* Note the change in accent.]

japanned—*ja-panned'.* a. Treated or coated with japan varnish. The tin box had been beautifully *japanned.* [See Rule 3, p. 4.]

llama—*lla'-ma.* n. [*a* like *ah.*] A South American beast of burden. The Peruvian farmer uses the *llama* to transport his produce to the cities.

llano—*lla'-no.* n. [*a* like *ah.*] A South American term for an extensive plain something like a prairie. The *llano* was covered with tall grass.

lollipop—*lol'-li-pop.* n. A lump of candy on the end of a stick; an "all-day sucker." All the children at the picnic were treated to chocolate *lollipops.*

lullaby—*lul'-la-by.* n. [*by* like *buy.*] A soothing refrain used by mothers to lull their children to sleep. The mother crooned a soft *lullaby.*

manna—*man'-na.* n. Divinely supplied bread. [See Exodus XVI.] The Israelites were fed with *manna* while sojourning in the wilderness near Mount Sinai.

mannish—*man'-nish.* a. Masculine, with manlike characteristics. A woman who dons *mannish* attire and assumes a masculine appearance is not generally regarded as a favorite with the opposite sex. [Do not confuse with *manly,* which means brave, courageous, resolute. See Rule 2, p. 4.]

meanness—*mean'-ness.* n. Stinginess. The fellow's *meanness* was most conspicuous when his finances were involved. [In the same class with *drunkenness* and *evenness.*]

medallion—*me-dal'-lion.* n. A circular or other tablet resembling a large coin or medal. The memorial to the fallen heroes had a beautiful *medallion* at the base of the shaft.

metallic—*me-tal'-lic.* a. Resembling, or related to, any

kind of metal. The box he bought had a *metallic* luster.

mezzanine—*mez′-za-nine.* a. A low story between two high ones. Many department stores have a *mezzanine* floor between the first and second stories.

millennial—*mil-len′-ni-al.* a. [Note the two *l*'s and the two *n*'s. From *millennium,* meaning a thousand years.] Relating to a period of a thousand years. The end of every *millennial* age in the history of the world has been marked by striking events.

milliner—*mil′-li-ner.* n. One who makes a specialty of making or trimming hats for women. There are now many *milliners* in the larger cities.

million—*mil′-lion* [*yun*]. n. A number equaling one hundred times ten thousand. When John Robinson's fortune reached a *million,* he retired from active business life. [See also *millionaire,* one who possesses a million dollars or more.]

miscellany—*mis′-cel-la-ny.* [Accent the *mis.*] n. A collection of various things. My friend's library contained a veritable *miscellany* of objects. [See also *miscellaneous,* consisting of a number of different things.]

missend—*mis-send′.* v. To send in a wrong direction. Be careful you do not *missend* my book when you have finished reading it. [See also *misspell, misspent, misstatement* and *misstep,* with their derivatives.]

molasses—*mo-las′-ses.* n. The juice of the sugar cane refined to a syrup. Three grades of *molasses* may be obtained during the process of making sugar.

mulatto—*mu-lat′-to.* n. A person of mixed Caucasian and negro blood. A *mulatto* is not so dark as a negro, nor so light colored as a white person.

myrrh—one syllable, no accent. n. An Arabian aromatic gum. The Wise Men brought gifts of gold, frankincense, and *myrrh.*

necessitate—*ne-ces′-si-tate.* v. To make necessary or unavoidable. My father's illness may *necessitate* my remaining out of school for a short time.

nighttime—Note the double *t* in *nighttime.*

noncommittal—*non-com-mit′-tal.* a. Reluctant to pledge or commit oneself. Being unwilling to either consent or dissent, his attitude was altogether *noncommittal.* [*Noncommittalism; noncommittally.*]

obbligato—*ob-bli-ga′-to.* n. [Note the double *b* in *obbligato.*] An accompanying part in music having a semi-independent melody. Many vocal solos are rendered more beautiful by having a violin *obbligato* in addition to the piano accompaniment.

occasion—*oc-ca′-sion.* n. A timely chance, a favorable opportunity. I will speak to him about the matter on the very first *occasion.* [This is one of the most commonly misspelled words. Be careful never to spell it with two *s*'s. See also *occasional, occasionally.*]

occidental—*oc-ci-den′-tal.* a. [*ok-si.*] Pertaining to the West in contradistinction to the East, or Orient. The *occidental* civilization is generally considered to be far in advance of that of the Orient.

occurred—*oc-curred′.* p.p. of *occur,* to happen or take place. The events to which you refer *occurred* some time last week. [This is a Rule-3 word. See page 4. See also *occurrence,* and *occurring.*]

omission—*o-mis′-sion.* n. Something left out or overlooked. The printer said he greatly regretted the *omission* of one of the letters from the word. [Another commonly misspelled word. Do not double the *m.* Also *omitted* and *omitting.*]

opossum—*o-pos′-sum.* n. [Only one *p.*] A small American quadruped which feigns death when caught; hence the expression, "Playing 'possum" [incorrectly pronounced *'possum.*] Hunting the *opossum* is a favorite sport in the southern states of America.

opportune—*op-por-tune′.* a. [Note the accent on the last syllable.] Timely or suitable. The *opportune* arrival of a vessel with provisions relieved the anxiety of the colonists. [See *opportunist,* one who takes advantage of others to further his own ends.]

opportunity—*op-por-tu′-ni-ty.* n. [From *ob* + *portus,* before the gate. Do not confuse with *importunity,* persistent effort to secure attention.] A favorable combination of circumstances. The door of *opportunity* is open to all who are ambitious to advance.

opprobrium—*op-pro′-bri-um.* n. Reproach or disgrace as the result of wrongdoing. A thief finds it very difficult to escape the *opprobrium* attached to his unlawful acts.

overreach—*o-ver-reach′.* v. To miss by reaching too far. Many a man by sharp practices has *overreached* himself and failed to attain his ends. [See also *overready, override, overrule, overrun,* etc.]

parallel—*par′-al-lel.* a. In all parts equally distant. Two *parallel* lines can never meet, no matter how far extended. [*Paralleled, paralleling, parallelogram* and a number of other derivatives.]

parricide—*par′-ri-cide.* n. [*ri,* not *ra.*] One who slays his father. The young man who slew his father was indicted as a *parricide.*

patrolled—*pa-trolled′.* p.p. of *patrol,* to walk up and down, as a sentinel, or a policeman on a beat. The watchman *patrolled* the block faithfully. [*Patrolling,* but only one *l* in *patrolman.* See Rule 3, p. 4.]

pessimism—*pes′-si-mism.* n. The idea that everything in the natural world tends toward the worst. The opposite of *optimism.* He who can see nothing good in the universe is a believer in the doctrine of *pessimism.*

philippic—*phil-ip′-pic.* n. A speech or argument violently opposing some position taken by an adversary. The orations of Demosthenes against Philip of Macedonia were given the name of *Philippics* because of the person against whom they were directed.

pinnacle—*pin'-na-cle.* n. The highest point. We reached the *pinnacle* of the mountain only after three days of arduous climbing.

planned—One syllable; *no accent.* p.p. of *plan,* to set out, or arrange systematically. I see you have *planned* your house very artistically. [A Rule-2 word. If spelled with only one *n* it would conflict with *planed,* p.p. of *plane,* to smooth a board with a *plane.*]

poinsettia—*poin-set'-tia.* n. A showy plant with deep green foliage and bright scarlet stamen and small flower calyx. The *poinsettia* grows luxuriantly in Southern California. [Named after the naturalist *Poinsett;* hence the double *t.*]

pollen—*pol'-len.* n. [*pol* not *pole.*] Fine fertilizing dust in flowers. The *pollen* is carried great distances by the wind, and also by insects.

possess—*pos-sess'.* v. To have and to hold. He who labors honestly and conscientiously may *possess* many good things denied to the sluggard. [*Possessed, possession, possessive, possessor.*]

preëmpt—*pre-empt'.* v. To settle upon public land with a right of purchasing before others. The claims of many persons who have tried to *preëmpt* land have been found to be false. [When typing this word, separate the first syllable from the second by a hyphen, thus, *pre-empt,* also *pre-empted, pre-empting, pre-emption, pre-emptive, pre-emptor, pre-emptory.*]

preëxist—*pre-ex-ist′*. v. To exist before. That all human beings may have *preëxisted* is the belief of many persons. [When typing use a hyphen, *pre-exist;* also *pre-existing, pre-existence.*]

preferred—*pre-ferred′*. p. p. of *prefer,* to choose in place of some one, or something else. "He who comes after me shall be *preferred* before me."

proffer—*prof′-fer.* v. To offer to give, or to make an offer of services. I *proffer* you this gift with all my heart. [Also *proffered, proffering.* Note the two *f*'s, but only one *r.* Do not confuse with *prefer.*]

pusillanimity—*pu-sil-la-nim′-i-ty.* n. Cowardice. A man who refuses to fight a duel should not necessarily be branded as one noted for his *pusillanimity.* [Also *pusillanimous; pusillanimousness, pusillanimously*—double *l* in all these words.]

putting—*put′-ting.* pr.p. of *put,* to place or deposit. I was in the act of *putting* on my brakes, when the electric car struck my automobile. [A very commonly misspelled word. Don't overlook the two *t*'s. Pronounce *pŏŏt*-ing, not *pŭtt*-ing.]

pyorrhea—*py-or-rhe′-a.* n. [Pronounce in four syllables. Note the silent *h.*] A disease of the gums. Certain kinds of mouth wash are said to be efficacious in the treatment of *pyorrhea.* [Compare with *diarrhea.*]

quadrennial—*quad-ren′-ni-al.* a. Relating to a period of four years. According to the Constitution of the United States, *quadrennial* elections are required for

the office of President. [Compare for spelling with *centennial, decennial, millennial,* and other similar words.]

quadrille—*qua-drille'*. n. A square dance in which four couples take part. The round dance has almost entirely displaced the *quadrille.*

questionnaire—*ques-tion-naire'*. n. A paper consisting of a series of questions, the answers to which are requested by the sender. The *questionnaire* you sent me will be filled out and returned as soon as possible.

rebelled—*re-belled'*. p.p. of *rebel'*, to rise in armed opposition to constituted authority. The Southern States of America *rebelled* against the Federal Government in 1861. Compare with *revolt,* to renounce allegiance to. [Also *rebellion,* a Rule-3 word. *Rebellious,* see *rebelliously,* and *rebelliousness.*]

rebuttal—*re-but'-tal*. n. [*tal* not *tle.*] The offering of counter proof in a lawsuit or debate. The opposing teams in the debate were each given five minutes for *rebuttal.*

recollect—*rec-ol-lect'*. v. To recall or bring back to memory. I cannot seem to *recollect* when I last met you. Be careful not to confuse this word with *recollect,* meaning to collect again, or recover.

recommend—*rec-om-mend'*. v. To commend or endorse strongly. I shall be glad to *recommend* you for the position you are seeking.

recurred—*re-curred'*. p.p. of *recur*, meaning to occur again. The mistake *recurred* three times on the same page. It should be distinctly understood in connection with this and other words that only the most common, or principal, meaning of the word is given, and that there may be many other definitions for which there is not space in this book. [The same type of word as *occurred, referred,* etc. Comes under Rule 3, page 4. See also *recurrence, recurrent, recurring.*]

reëcho—*re-ech'-o*. v. To echo back again. One can hear his voice echo and *re-echo* through the subterranean cave. [This and all similar words should be typed with a hyphen between the first syllable and the rest of the word. See *re-elect; re-embark, re-enact; re-engage; re-enlist,* and many other words of the same kind. The prefix *re* in all such words has the meaning of repetition.]

referred—*re-ferred'*. p.p. of *refer*, to allude to. When I applied for a position in the company, the bookkeeper *referred* me to the manager. [Similar to *inferred, preferred.* See Rule 3, p. 4; also *referring* and *referrible,* but be careful about *referable* and *reference.* No double *r* in either of these last two words.]

resurrect—*res-ur-rect'*. v. To bring back from the dead. It is not believed possible at the present time to *resurrect* any one who has passed out from this life.

sapphire—*sap'-phire*. n. [*saf-ire,* not *sap-fire.*] A

precious stone with a blue tint. He gave me a ring with a *sapphire* surrounded by diamonds.

sassafras—*sas′-sa-fras.* n. A tree, the oil from the bark of which is used in medicine. The physician prescribed a tonic of *sassafras* made from bark.

satellite—*sat′-el-lite.* n. [Two *l*'s but only one *t*.] An attendant body revolving around a larger one. The moon is the earth's *satellite.* Also a humble attendant or follower upon some person of influence. Every royal personage is surrounded by many *satellites.*

scallop—*scal′-lop.* v. [Pronounce either *skal* or *skol.*] To mark or cut an edge or border into segments of a circle; also to prepare oysters, potatoes, etc., for cooking in a certain way. The girl tried to *scallop* her dress, while her sister was preparing to *scallop* some oysters. [See *scalloped* and *scalloping.*]

scintillate—*scin′-til-late.* v. To sparkle brightly. The beautiful fixed stars *scintillate* on a clear evening. Also *scintillated, scintillant, scintillating,* etc. Note the *sc* in this word.]

scurrile—*scur′-rile.* a. Vulgar. The *scurrile* language of a coarse buffoon is obnoxious to a sensitive ear. [See also *scurrilous* and *scurrility.*]

shellac—*shel-lac′.* n. A kind of resinous substance used extensively in varnishes. The painter first covered the floor with *shellac,* then polished it. [*Shellacked; shellacking.*]

sheriff—*sher'-iff.* n. A legal officer appointed or elected by the people. Do not confuse this word with *sheriff'* [pronounced *shereef*], an oriental coin; nor with *sherif'* [also pronounced *shereef*], an Arab prince or chief. The *sheriff* served the mortgagor with foreclosure papers.

shipped—One syllable; no accent. p.p. of *ship.* He *shipped* the goods by American Railway Express. [Another frequently misspelled word. See Rule 2, p. 4; also *shipper,* and *shipping.*]

soulless—*soul'-less.* a. Wanting in sympathy or consideration. The commanding officer appeared utterly *soulless* as he viewed unmoved the slaughter of his men. [*soullessly, soullessness.*]

starred—One syllable, no accent. p.p. of *star,* to set with stars or gems. At the masked ball, the woman wore a costume beautifully *starred* with spangles. [*Starring.* See Rule 2, p. 4.]

stopped—One syllable, no accent. p.p. of *stop,* to come to a standstill. Grandfather's clock "*stopped* short never to go again when the old man died." [A commonly misspelled word. See *stopping,* Rule 3, p. 4.]

stopper—*stop'-per.* n. That which stops or fills up a hole, like a cork in a bottle. He bought a *stopper* at the drug store to prevent the liquid from spilling out.

subterranean—*sub-ter-rā'-ne-an.* a. Beneath the earth. The earthquake was accompanied by *subterranean* rumblings.

succinct—*suc-cinct'*. a. [*suk-sinkt.*] Compressed into a small space. Owing to the limited time at his disposal, the speaker was obliged to make his remarks very *succinct.*

suffrage—*suf'-frage.* n. The right to vote. Universal *suffrage* has long been the dream of highly civilized peoples. [Be careful not to pronounce this word *suf-ferage.*]

summarily—*sum'-mar-il-y.* adv. of *summary.* Briefly, without delay. The case of the criminal was *summarily* disposed of. [Be careful to accent this word on the first syllable.]

superannuated—*su-per-an'-nu-ated. a.* Disqualified because of old age. By the time the faithful employee had reached the age of 75, he was declared to be *superannuated,* and was retired on a pension.

supplement—*sup-ple-ment.* n. That which is added to something else, to make it more complete. Something like an appendix. Do not confuse with *complement.* The publishers issued a *supplement* to the work sometime after the first edition appeared. [*Supplemental; supplementary.*]

surrogate—*sur'-ro-gate.* n. A civil officer who acts as judge in the settlement of estates in a probate court. The woman who asked the *surrogate* if he was the judge of reprobates, and requested that she be appointed the executioner of three little infidels left by her hus-

band who had died detested, was somewhat unfamiliar with legal verbiage.

swelled—One syllable, no accent. p.p. of *swell,* to enlarge or increase in volume. The rivers have *swelled* greatly [or become greatly swollen] because of the continued rains. [Also *swollen.*]

syllable—*syl'-la-ble.* n. [Spell *able,* not *ible.*] Several letters taken together to form one sound. There are three *syllables* in the word *syllable.* [Do not confuse with *syllabus,* meaning an *abstract* or *table.*]

syllogism—*syl'-lo-gism.* n. The analysis of a formal argument consisting of three propositions. [See an unabridged dictionary for a full explanation of this word and its uses.] Analytical writers are fond of dealing in *syllogisms.* [Also *syllogistic, syllogistical, syllogize.*]

symmetry—*sym'-me-try.* n. Completeness; harmonious relation of parts. The Temple of Victory at Athens was noted for its *symmetry.* [Also *symmetric, symmetrical, symmetrically, symmetrize, symmetrized, symmetrization.*]

tariff—*tar'-iff.* n. A system of duties imposed by a government on imported or exported merchandise. [See page 319, Group 22, for the etymology of this word.] The *tariff* was passed by Congress after protracted discussion.

thinness—*thin'-ness.* n. The quality or state of being thin. The *thinness* of the paper enabled the typist to

make a number of good carbon copies. [This word belongs in the same group with *evenness.*]

tobacco—*to-bac'-co.* n. A native American plant the leaves of which when dried are used for smoking and chewing. The quantity of *tobacco* used in the course of a year is enormous.

tonnage—*ton'-nage.* n. The weight of goods carried in a boat or ship. The *tonnage* of the vessel was reckoned at 25,000 pounds.

tonsillitis—*ton-sil-li'-tis.* n. [Remember the *tis* at the end of this word, as well as the double *l,* and the long *i*]. Enlargement of the tonsils, *tonsillitis,* is sometimes called quinsy sore throat.

traffic—*traf'-fic.* n. The business done upon a transportation line or public highway. The congestion of automobile *traffic* is becoming more and more a problem in large cities. [Also *trafficked; trafficking.*]

trammel—*tram'-mel.* v. To entangle or hamper. He found himself very much *trammeled* by conditions which he could not control. [Also *trammeled* or *trammelled.*]

tranquillity—*tran-quil'-li-ty.* n. Calmness, composure. "The fountain of *tranquillity* is within ourselves; let us keep it pure." [Note the double *l* in *tranquillity.*]

transferred—*trans-ferred'.* p.p. of *transfer,* to convey from one place to another. The household goods were

transferred by auto truck from the city to the country. [*Transferring,* Rule 3, page 4. Note *transferable,* only one *r* before able.]

transmitted—*trans-mit'-ted.* p.p. of *transmit,* to transfer from one place to another. The telegraph company *transmitted* many thousands of messages during the past year. [Do not confuse with *transmute,* or *transmuted,* meaning to change from one form to another.]

transship—*trans-ship'.* v. To transfer for further transportation from one conveyance to another. The railroad company will *transship* our freight when the steamer reaches the dock.

tyranny—*tyr'-an-ny.* n. Unjust or arbitrary exercise of power. *Tyranny* begins when law is superseded by the despotic exercise of power by one or more individuals. [Also *tyrannize, tyrannical, tyrannous.*]

underrate—*un-der-rate'.* v. To value below its real worth. It is unfair to *underrate* the virtues of our fellow beings.

unnatural—*un-nat'-ur-al.* a. Not natural. He who does not respect his parents is regarded as an *unnatural* son.

usually—*us'-u-al-ly.* adv. Ordinarily. He is *usually* at his office by nine o'clock every morning. [Do not use in place of *generally,* which means *universally,* or for the most part. It is *generally* conceded that honesty is the best policy.]

vaccinate—*vac′-cin-ate.* v. To prevent the taking of disease by inoculating with vaccine. To *vaccinate* a person who has been exposed to smallpox is believed to render him immune from that disease.

vaccine—*vac′-cine.* n. [*vac-sin.*] A substance used for the prevention of disease. An attack of smallpox was prevented by inoculating the patient with *vaccine.*

vacillate—*vac′-il-late.* v. To hesitate or show indecision. [Do not confuse with *oscillate.*]

vacuum—*vac′-u-um.* n. [Only one *c.*] A space entirely devoid of matter. It is the belief of scientists that there is no absolute *vacuum* anywhere in the universe.

vanilla—*van-il′-la.* n. A flavoring extract made from the vanilla bean. The cake was flavored with *vanilla.*

vellum—*vel′-lum.* n. A thin parchment. Many ancient manuscripts are written upon *vellum* made from calfskin.

vicissitude—*vi-cis′-si-tude.* [*Tewed,* not *tōōd.*] n. Change from one state of being to another. [Ordinarily used in the plural.] A man may experience many *vicissitudes* of fortune, yet triumph over them all, and ignore every adversity.

village—*vil′-lage.* n. [Only one *i.* Do not say *villiage.*] A small community governed by supervisors. "Under the spreading chestnut tree, the *village* smithy stands." This is an illustration of a noun being employed as an adjective. Almost any noun may be used in this way.

The word *country* is a noun, yet one may say, "I am fond of country life," and so on, *ad libitum.*

virtually—*vir'-tu-al-ly.* adv. The Romans were at one time *virtually,* if not actually, the rulers of the Mediterranean Sea. [Do not use in place of *practically,* meaning *really. Practically* every man is a believer in a Supreme Being.]

whippoorwill—*whip'-poor-will.* n. [Note the three pairs of double letters in this word.] A large bird with a peculiar cry heard only after dark. Just before dawn I heard the *whippoorwill's* cry in the treetop.

wholly—*whol'-ly.* adv. Entirely. The undergraduate seemed to be *wholly* engrossed in his studies. [Do not confuse with *holy.*]

withhold—*with-hold'.* v. To hold back. "God will not *withhold* any good thing from them who walk uprightly."

woolly—*wool'-ly.* a. [Note the two pairs of double letters.] Resembling wool. The cloth was woven with a *woolly* surface.

worrisome—*wor'-ri-some.* a. Vexatious. "It is sure a *worrisome* world," exclaimed Mrs. O'Toole, as she watched the men setting her furniture on the sidewalk upon her refusal to pay her rent.

wrapping—*wrap'-ping.* p.p. of *wrap,* to enclose in a parcel or bundle. The clerk was busily engaged in *wrapping* up parcels for his employer's customers. [Also *wrapped, wrapper.*]

written—*writ'-ten.* p.p. of *write,* to set down in characters upon paper, or any other surface. Thomas Babington Macaulay, the English author, has *written* an instructive history of England.

GROUP 7

WORDS IN WHICH THE FIRST SYLLABLE SHOULD ALWAYS BE ACCENTED

There are certain words which should always be accented on the first syllable, but which are almost invariably mispronounced even by those who should know better, as *hospit'-able,* for *hos'-pitable; exquis'-ite,* for *ex'-quisite,* etc. One need not be a purist in order to speak and write the English language correctly, and every good American should aim to do this. Educated foreigners find Americans very negligent in this matter.

Study the words in this group with a view to pronouncing them always correctly.

abject—*ab'-ject.* a. Despicable, degraded. [Also *ab'-jectly.*]

admirable—*ad'-mir-a-ble.* a. Worthy of admiration, or praise. Never say *ad-mi'-rable.*

adverse—*ad'-verse.* Contrary. [Also *ad'-versely.*]

alias—*a'-li-as.* n. Otherwise named. Never a-*li'*-as. Do not confuse with the proper name, *Eli'-as.*

alien—*al'-ien.* a. Foreign. Also *al'-ienist.*

almost—*al′-most.* adv. Nearly.

alternate [*verb*]—*al′-ter-nate.* v. To change from one to another. [See *alter′-nate, noun,* Group 8, p. 231.]

amateur—*am′-a-teur.* n. A novice; a beginner.

amicable—*am′-i-ca-ble.* a. Friendly. Be sure to accent the *am.* No *mick* in *amicable.*

aperture—*ap′-er-ture.* n. An opening.

applicable—*ap′-pli-ca-ble.* a. Suitable. Do not say *a-plik′-able.*

autopsy—*au′-top-sy.* n. Examination of a dead body to determine the cause of death.

beefsteak—*beef′-steak.* n. A slice of beef.

brigand—*brig′-and.* n. A robber.

celibacy—*cel′-i-ba-cy.* n. Single life.

celluloid—*cel′-lu-loid.* n. A substance resembling ivory.

cerebral—*cer′-e-bral.* a. Pertaining to the brain.

cerebrum—*cer′-e-brum.* n. The parts of the brain.

chastisement—*chas′-tise-ment.* n. Corporal punishment.

cherubic—*cher′-u-bic.* a. Like a cherub, or spirit; a celestial being.

choleric—*chol′-er-ic.* a. [*kol′-eric.*] Irritable.

clematis—*clem′-a-tis.* n. A kind of vine with white or purple blossoms.

clemency—*clem′-en-cy.* n. Mercy.

cocaine—*co′-ca-ine* [three syllables.] n. A local anæsthetic. [Sometimes pronounced *ko-kane′.*]

codein—*co′-de-in* [three syllables]. n. A chemical substance like morphine.

combatant—*com′-ba-tant.* n. A fighter.

combative—*com′-ba-tive.* a. Prone to fight, or quarrel.

communal—*com′-mu-nal.* a. Pertaining to simple social life.

comparable—*com′-par-a-ble.* a. That may be compared.

compensate—*com′-pen-sate.* v. To pay, or reward for services rendered.

compromise—*com′-pro-mise.* v. and n. To settle by mutual concessions.

concentrate—*con′-cen-trate.* v. To fix—concentrate the attention.

condiment—*con′-di-ment.* n. Something that flavors—salt, pepper.

confines—*con′-fines.* n. Boundaries.

confiscate—*con′-fis-cate.* v. To take forcibly by legal process.

conjugal—*con′-ju-gal.* a. Relating to marriage.

conjure—*con′-jure.* v. To call up, like a magician.

construe—*con′-strue* or *con-strue′.* [*Con′-strue* preferred.] v. To interpret.

consummate—*con′-sum-mate.* v. To complete. [See *consum′-mate,* the adjective, p. 234.]

contemplate—*con′-tem-plate.* v. To regard closely.

contrary—*con′-tra-ry.* n. Opposite.

controversy—*con′-tro-ver-sy.* n. Argument. Never say con-*tro′*-versy.

contumacy—*con′-tu-ma-cy.* n. Obstinacy.

contumely—*con′-tume-ly.* n. Disdain.

conversant—*con′-ver-sant.* a. Familiar.

corollary—*cor′-ol-la-ry.* n. A deduction. Do not confuse with *corolla,* part of a flower.

corpuscle—*cor′-pus-cle.* n. A particle, as of blood.

decade—*dec′-ade.* n. A period of ten years.

deficit—*def′-i-cit.* n. A falling short, as of money.

demonstrate—*dem′-on-strate.* v. To show, or explain. Also *dem′onstrator.*

despicable—*des′-pi-ca-ble.* a. Deserving to be despised. Accent the *des.* No *pick* in despicable.

desultory—*des′-ul-to-ry.* a. Aimless.

discipline—*dis′-ci-pline.* n. Training.

disputable—*dis′-pu-ta-ble.* a. That may be questioned, or disputed.

disputant—*dis′-pu-tant.* n. One who disputes, or questions.

dissoluble—*dis′-so-lu-ble.* a. That may be dissolved.

donative—*do′-na-tive.* a. Having to do with giving.

duress—*du′-ress.* n. Confinement.

eczema—*ec′-ze-ma.* n. A skin disease.

enema—*en′-e-ma.* n. An injection.

ensilage—*en′-sil-age.* n. A process for preserving green fodder.

epilepsy—*ep′-i-lep-sy.* n. A disease.

epochal—*ep′-o-chal.* a. Having to do with a certain epoch, or period.

equipage—*eq′-ui-page.* n. Outfit.

equitable—*eq′-ui-ta-ble.* a. [Not *equit′able.*] Fair, just.

etamine—*et′-a-mine.* n. A light fabric.

excerpt—*ex′-cerpt.* n. An extract, as from a book or article.

exculpate—*ex′-cul-pate.* v. To free from blame.

exemplary—*ex′-em-pla-ry.* a. Worthy of imitation.

exigency—*ex′-i-gen-cy.* n. Emergency.

expletive—*ex′-ple-tive.* n. An exclamation.

explicable—*ex′-pli-ca-ble.* a. Capable of being understood. [Not *explik′able.*]

exquisite—*ex′-quis-ite.* a. Dainty, delightful to behold or smell. [Never *exquis′ite.*]

extant—*ex′-tant.* a. Widespread.

extirpate—*ex′-tir-pate.* v. To root out completely.

formidable—*for′-mid-a-ble.* a. Threatening.

galaxy—*gal′-ax-y.* n. A group, as of noted persons or things.

gondola—*gon′-do-la.* n. A kind of boat used on the canals of Venice, Italy.

guardian—*guar'-di-an.* [Not *guardeen'.*] n. A protector.

guillotine—*guil'-lo-tine.* n. An instrument used in France for executing criminals.

gyrate—*gy'-rate.* v. To revolve.

hospitable—*hos'-pit-a-ble.* a. Given to entertaining strangers, or those in need. Never accent the *pit* in *hos'-pitable.* [Do not confuse with *hospital.*]

hygiene—*hy'-gi-ene* or *hy'-giene.* n. Pertaining to health.

ignominy—*ig'-no-min-y.* n. Disgrace.

imagery—*im'-age-ry.* n. Mental images.

impious—*im'-pi-ous.* a. Irreverent.

inchoate—*in'-cho-ate.* a. Incomplete.

indicatory—*in'-dic-a-to-ry.* a. Serving to indicate.

infamous—*in'-fa-mous.* a. Base.

influence—*in'-flu-ence.* [Never *in-floo'-ence.*] n. Gradual exertion of power.

integer—*in'-te-ger.* n. [*g* like *j.*] A whole number.

inundate—*in'-un-date.* v. To submerge.

invalid—*in'-va-lid.* n. A sick person. [See *inval'id,* adj., Group 8, p. 231.]

inventory—*in'-ven-to-ry.* n. An itemized account of a stock of merchandise. Do not confuse with *invoice.*

judicatory—*ju'-di-ca-to-ry.* n. Administration of justice.

judicature—*ju'-di-ca-ture.* n. Jurisdiction.

kerosene—*ker'-o-sene.* n. A kind of fluid used for lighting and heating.

kilometer—*kil'-o-me-ter.* n. A measure of length.

lamentable—*lam'-en-ta-ble.* a. Grievous.

legislator—*leg'-is-la-tor.* n. [*g* like *j*.] A lawmaker.

legislature—*leg'-is-la-ture.* n. [*g* like *j*.] An assemblage of lawmakers.

locate—*lo'-cate.* v. To place.

madras—*ma'-dras.* n. A kind of fabric.

metallurgy—*met'-al-lur-gy.* n. The science of metals. [See also *met'-al-lur-gist.*]

metope—*met'-o-pe.* n. An architectural term.

misanthrope—*mis'-an-thrope.* n. A hater of mankind.

mischievous—*mis'-chievous* [never *mischeev'-us*]. a. Prone to mischief.

necessarily—*nec'-es-sar-i-ly.* adv. As a necessary consequence.

newspaper—*news'-pa-per.* n. A daily or weekly paper, printing the news.

obduracy—*ob'-du-ra-cy.* n. Hard-heartedness.

obligatory—*ob'-li-ga-to-ry* [never *o-blig'*]. a. Binding.

ordeal—*or'-deal.* n. A trial of one's faith or strength.

orthoëpy—*or'-tho-ep-y.* n. Correct pronunciation of words. This group is a study in *orthoepy.*

overt—*o'-vert.* a. Apparent, manifest.

oxalis—*ox′-al-is.* n. A small bulbous plant with beautiful blossoms.

pacifist—*pac′-i-fist.* n. An ardent exponent of world peace.

parallel—*par′-al-lel.* a. Extending side by side in the same direction.

peremptory—*per′-emp-to-ry.* a. Positive, or absolute.

pergola—*per′-go-la.* n. An arbor or trellis.

placate—*pla′-cate.* v. To conciliate.

plethora—*pleth′-o-ra.* n. Excess. [See *pletho′-ric.*]

posthumous—*post′-hu-mous,* or *posth′-u-mous.* a. Published or discovered after a person's death.

precedent—*prec′-e-dent.* n. Something done before that may be taken as an example. [See *prece′-dent,* a. which is rare.]

predicative—*pred′-i-ca-tive.* a. Affirming.

prefecture—*pre′-fec-ture.* n. Presidency.

preferable—*pref′-er-a-ble.* a. To be preferred, or chosen above everything else.

primarily—*pri′-mar-i-ly.* adv. Originally.

profligacy—*prof′-li-ga-cy.* n. Reckless expenditure of money and health.

promontory—*prom′-on-to-ry.* n. A high point of land.

protean—*pro′-te-an.* a. Very variable.

pulmonary—*pul′-mon-a-ry.* a. Pertaining to the lungs.

quinine—*qui′-nine.* Also *qui-nine′* [*kwĭ-neen′*]. n. A drug.

ransack—*ran′-sack.* v. To turn everything over topsy-turvy.

rapine—*rap′-ine* [*rap′-in*]. n. Plundering.

recipe—*rec′-i-pe.* n. A formula for cooking.

recusant—*rec′-u-sant.* n. Refusing to obey, as in church matters.

regimen—*reg′-i-men.* n. A systematic course of diet. Do not confuse with *regiment,* nor with *regime,* meaning a certain social system.

remediless—*rem′-e-di-less.* a. Incapable of being corrected, or cured.

reparable—*rep′-a-ra-ble.* a. Capable of being made good, or repaired. Never say *repar′-able.* See *irrep′-arable.*

reputable—*rep′-u-ta-ble.* a. Of good repute, estimable.

respite—*res′-pite.* n. Postponement. Pronounce *pite* like *pit.*

revocable—*rev′-o-ca-ble.* a. That may be rescinded, or revoked. Never *revoc′-able.*

sesame—*ses′-a-me.* n. An Eastern plant belonging to the grass family, used for food. The magic word used to open the door of the cave in "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" [see "Arabian Nights"].

sojourn—*so′-journ.* n. A short stay. Also verb, to sojourn, to stop over for a short time.

specialty—*spe′-cial-ty.* n. [No *i* before *-ty.*] A particular object. Never say spe-ci-*al*-i-ty.

syncope—*syn'-co-pe.* n. The dropping of a vowel or syllable from the middle of a word, used principally in poetry; as *o'er,* for *over; bo'sun* for *boatswain,* etc.

syringe—*syr'-inge.* n. and v. An instrument for cleansing wounds, etc. Do not accent the last syllable in *syr'-inge.*

taxidermy—*tax'-i-der-my.* n. The art of stuffing and mounting birds and animals. Also *tax'-idermist,* one who practices taxidermy.

theater—*the'-a-ter.* n. A place of amusement. Never the-*a'*-ter.

trachea—*tra'-che-a.* n. The windpipe. First *a* long, as in *ace; ch* like *k.*

transmigrate—*trans'-mi-grate.* v. To travel, like birds, from one country or region to another. *Transmigration,* the belief that the human soul passes into another body at death.

tribune—*trib'-une.* n. A dais or platform for making speeches to an assemblage. Sometimes used for the name of a newspaper—The New York *Tribune*—never trib-*une'.*

troche—*tro'-che.* n. A throat tablet or lozenge. Two syllables; never *troche* like *coach. Che* like *ke.*

truncated—*trun'-ca-ted.* a. Resembling a cone or pyramid with the point cut off, like certain shells.

vehemence—*ve'-he-mence.* n. Ardor, violence.

vehement—*ve'-he-ment.* a. Violent, passionate.

viceroy—*vice'-roy.* n. The representative of a king in some province.

viscera—*vis'-ce-ra.* n. The internal organs.

wapiti—*wap'-i-ti.* n. The stag or elk.

GROUP 8

WORDS IN WHICH THE *SECOND* SYLLABLE MUST ALWAYS BE ACCENTED

While there are certain words which should always be accented on the *first* syllable, there are other equally important ones which are correctly accented on the *second* syllable only, like *accent′*, when used as a verb; *aspir′-ant,* etc.

Only by careful study and practice can one accustom himself to pronouncing such words correctly if he has not already paid close attention to this matter. Do not be afraid of being called affected, when you pronounce some word like *route,* or *address′,* or *abdo′men* correctly, so long as you know you are right, even though your critic may laugh at you and call you a "highbrow." It is just as important for one who is ambitious to write and speak his own language well to pronounce words correctly, as it is to spell them in the right way. It is the hope of the compiler of this book that those into whose hands it may come will give its contents such careful study that they will be able to derive material benefit from it in the matter of self-improvement.

abdomen—*ab-do′-men.* n. The lower part of the body.

acumen—*a-cu′-men.* n. Shrewdness.

address—*ad-dress′.* n. A superscription on an envelope; personal appearance; a speech; to write a superscription on an envelope—no matter in what way this word is used, it should always be accented on the *last syllable.*

adept—*a-dept′.* a. Thoroughly proficient; also one who is very skilful.

adult—*a-dult′.* n. One who has reached maturity. Never accent this word on any but the *last* syllable.

adumbrate—*ad-um′-brate.* v. To shadow forth. Also *adum′-brated* and *adum′-brating;* but *adumbra′-tion* [third syllable].

affiant—*af-fi′-ant.* n. One who makes an affidavit. [Not af′-fiant.]

aforesaid—*a-fore′-said.* a. As said before.

aggrandizement—*ag-gran′-dize-ment.* n. Enlargement, or advancement. [*ag′-grandize, ag′-grandized, ag′-grandizing*—all accented on the first syllable.]

albumen—*al-bu′-men.* n. The white of an egg.

albumin—*al-bu′-min.* n. A certain kind of proteid [*pro′-te-id*—three syllables].

allopathy—*al-lop′-a-thy.* n. A school of medicine. Also *al-lop′-a-thist;* but *al′-lo-path,* and *al-lo-path′-ic.*

ally—*al-ly′.* n. One who aids another, particularly in war. [Also *al-lies′* and *al-lied′.*]

alternate—*al-ter′-nate.* n. A substitute; also every other, or every second, like 2, 4, 6, 8, etc. As a noun

or adjective, therefore, accent this word on the second syllable; but as a verb, accent the first syllable. Also accent the second syllable in *alter'-nately.* [See Group 7, p. 220.]

alternative—*al-ter'-na-tive.* n. A choice between two courses or things. I had no other *alternative* but to go abroad with my father, or stay at home with my mother, so I chose the former.

amour—*a-mour'.* n. A love affair. [But *amorous.*]

anemone—*a-nem'-o-ne.* n. A beautiful wild flower.

appellate—*ap-pel'-late.* a. Having the power to hear appeals, like an *appellate* court.

artificer—*ar-tif'-i-cer.* n. A skilled artisan. [Never *ar'-tificer.*]

askance—*a-skance'.* adv. Sideways, or disdainfully.

aspirant—*as-pir'-ant.* n. One who aspires to some place or office. [Never accent the first syllable in *aspir'-ant.*]

atomic—*a-tom'-ic.* a. Pertaining to atoms, like the *atomic* theory in chemistry.

aureola—*au-re'-o-la.* n. A halo, or celestial crown.

beneficence—*be-nef'-i-cence, -cent.* n. Kindness.

bifurcated—*bi-fur'-cat-ed.* a. Divided into two parts or branches, like a woman's riding skirt.

caloric—*ca-lor'-ic.* n. Heat.

cantabile—*can-tab'-i-le.* a. A musical term meaning flowing in style.

centrifugal—*cen-trif'-u-gal.* a. Flying away from the center.

centripetal—*cen-trip'-e-tal.* a. Drawn toward the center.

ceramic—*ce-ram'-ic.* a. [First *c* like *s.*] Pertaining to pottery. [Also *ce-ram'-ics.*]

chalcedony—*chal-ced'-o-ny.* n. [*ch* like *k.*] A kind of quartz.

chicanery—*chi-cān'-er-y.* n. Sharp practice, especially in legal matters.

chimpanzee—*chim-pan'-zee.* n. A species of ape.

clandestine—*clan-des'-tine.* a. Secret. [Never *clan'-des-tine. Tin,* not *tine.*]

cognomen—*cog-no'-men.* n. A surname.

compensatory—*com-pen'-sa-to-ry.* a. That which *com'-pensates,* or pays.

concubinage—*con-cu'-bin-age.* n. An inferior form of marriage in ancient Rome.

condign—*con-dign'.* a. Deserved.

confiscatory—*con-fis'-ca-to-ry.* a. Of the nature of confiscation.

constabulary—*con-stab'-u-la-ry.* n. A body of armed civil officers.

consummate—*con-sum'-mate.* a. Of the highest degree; perfect. He acted like a consummate fool. When used as a verb, *to con'-summate,* or complete, accent the first syllable.

contemplative—*con-tem'-pla-tive.* a. Thoughtful.

contractor—*con-trac′-tor* [Never *con′-tractor*]. n. One who makes a business of contracting for the erection of buildings.

contribute—*con-trib′-ute.* v. To give towards a cause.

cortege—*cor-tege′.* n. A procession accompanying a guest of honor, or a dead body.

crevasse—*cre-vasse′.* n. A deep cleft.

crustacean—*crus-ta′-ce-an.* a. Belonging to the crab and lobster family.

debris—*de-bris′* [*day-bree′*]. n. Trash, or refuse.

decorous—*de-cor′-ous.* a. Well-behaved. [Never *dec′-orous.*]

defalcate—*de-fal′-cate.* v. To prove dishonest in the handling of money.

demonstrable—*de-mon′-stra-ble.* a. That can be explained or demonstrated.

demonstrative—*de-mons′-tra-tive.* a. Expressing one's feelings readily.

derogative—*de-rog′-a-tive.* a. Belittling.

digress—*di-gress′.* v. To turn aside.

diocesan—*di-oc′-e-san.* a. [*oc* like *ōs.*] Pertaining to a diocese.

diplomacy—*di-plo′-ma-cy.* n. "Art of conducting negotiations between nations." [Not *die,* but *dip-lomacy.*]

discharge—*dis-charge′.* v. To relieve from employment or service. Using the word as a noun, don't say, "I have just obtained my *dis′*-charge from the army."

discomfit—*dis-com′-fit.* v. To throw into confusion.

discourse—*dis-course'*. n. A sermon or lecture. [Also verb.]

disfranchise—*dis-fran'-chise*. v. To deprive of the right to vote, as a criminal sentenced to a term in prison.

distribute—*dis-trib'-ute*. v. To place here and there.

divan—*di-van'*. n. A soft couch.

drawee—*draw-ee'*. n. One on whom a draft is drawn.

dynamics—*dy-nam'-ics*. n. That which treats of motion.

elegiac—*el-e'-gi-ac*. a. A kind of meter in poetry.

enfranchise—*en-fran'-chise*. v. To bestow the right to vote by naturalization, or otherwise.

environ—*en-vi'-ron*. v. To hem in, as an army.

epitome—*e-pit'-o-me*. n. A summary, or condensation.

esquire—*es-quire'*. n. A complimentary title, as John Smith, Esq. [Old English, *'Squire*.]

executive—*ex-ec'-u-tive*. n. An administrative officer.

executor—*ex-ec'-u-tor*. n. One appointed in a will to administer an estate. Feminine, *executrix*.

exhibit—*ex-hib'-it*. v. To display for inspection. Also the noun, something displayed. [Never accent the first syllable of *exhibit*.]

expiratory—*ex-pir'-a-to-ry*. a. Relating to breathing.

explicit—*ex-plic'-it*. a. Clear, distinct.

facsimile—*fac-sim'-i-le*. n. [Four syllables.] An exact reproduction.

finale—*fi-nal'-e*. n. [Three syllables; never pronounced like *fine-ale'*.] The conclusion of a musical production.

formaldehyde—*form-al′-de-hyde.* n. A gaseous compound sometimes used as a disinfectant.

generic—*gen-er′-ic.* a. Relating to general groups.

gladiolus—*gla-di′-o-lus.* n. A bulbous plant having beautiful blossoms. Plural, *gladi′-oli.*

grantee—*gran-tee′.* n. One to whom something is granted, or sold, like a piece of property.

grantor—*gran-tor′.* n. One who grants, or sells, to another called the grantee.

grimace—*gri-mace′.* n. A made-up face.

hexameter—*hex-am′-e-ter.* n. A verse of six measures.

hiatus—*hi-a′-tus.* n. A gap.

horizon—*ho-ri′-zon.* n. Where the earth and sky seem to meet.

hydropathy—*hy-drop′-a-thy.* n. The water cure.

hyperbole—*hy-per′-bo-le.* n. A figure of speech. A false statement which is intended to exaggerate but not to deceive. "The child was *all eyes* to see what I had bought for him."

idea—*i-de′-a.* n. A mental image. [Don't say *i′*-dea, nor yet i-*dear′*; but i-*de′*-a.]

incognito—*in-cog′-ni-to.* a. With one's identity concealed.

incomparable—*in-com′-par-a-ble.* a. Beyond comparison.

indicative—*in-dic′-a-tive.* a. Having the appearance of.

indissoluble—*in-dis′-so-lu-ble.* a. That cannot be dissolved.

inexorable—*in-ex′-or-a-ble.* a. That cannot be moved or influenced.

inexplicable—*in-ex′-pli-ca-ble.* a. Not capable of being understood or explained. [Be careful always to accent the second syllable in this word. Never say in-ex-*plic′*-a-ble.]

inferable—*in-fer′-a-ble.* a. That can be inferred, or deduced from.

inquiry—*in-qui′-ry.* [Never in′-quiry.] n. A question calling for information.

interstice—*in-ters′-tice.* n. A chink or crack.

invalid—*in-val′-id.* [*adjective.*] The cashier refused to pay the check because he said it was *invalid.* Defective. [*In′-va-lid,* a sick person, accent on the first syllable.]

irrefragable—*ir-ref′-ra-ga-ble.* a. That cannot be refuted or denied.

irreparable—*ir-rep′-ar-a-ble.* a. That cannot be repaired, or remedied.

irrevocable—*ir-rev′-o-ca-ble.* a. That cannot be revoked, or called back.

lessee—*les-see′.* n. One who leases property *from* another.

lessor—*les-sor′.* n. One who leases property *to* another.

lithographer—*li-thog′-ra-pher.* n. One who prints pictures or designs from stones.

litigious—*li-tig′-ious.* a. Given to engaging in lawsuits.

lyceum—*ly-ce′-um.* n. A place for giving lectures or instructive entertainment.

mandamus—*man-da′-mus.* n. A legal writ.

maniacal—*man-i′-a-cal.* a. Like a maniac, or crazy person.

massage—*mas-sage′.* v. To rub or knead the body.

medicinal—*me-dic′-i-nal.* a. [*dic* like *dis.*] Having the properties of medicine; healing.

mesmeric—*mes-mer′-ic.* a. Relating to mesmerism, or hypnotism.

molecular—*mo-lec′-u-lar.* a. Pertaining to molecules.

monogamist—*mon-og′-a-mist.* n. One believing in having only one wife or husband at a time; opposed to polygamist.

municipal—*mu-nic′-i-pal.* a. [Not muni-*cip′*-al.] Pertaining to a municipality, like a city or town.

munificent—*mu-nif′-i-cent.* a. Very generous; on a large scale.

museum—*mu-se′-um.* n. A place where ancient and curious objects are placed on exhibition.

mustache—*mus-tache′* [*mous-tache′*]. The hair growing on the upper lip.

numismatist—*nu-mis′-matist.* n. A collector of coins.

occult—*oc-cult′.* a. Supernatural.

olfactory—*ol-fac′-to-ry.* a. Connected with the sense of smell.

opponent—*op-po′-nent.* n. An antagonist.

papyrus—*pa-py′-rus.* n. The paper plant of Egypt.

pecan—*pe-can'*. n. A kind of nut.

perimeter—*per-im'-e-ter*. n. The distance around a place or thing.

periphery—*pe-riph'-er-y*. n. The line bounding a rounded surface.

photographer—*pho-tog'-ra-pher* [*-phist*]. n. One who takes photographs.

plethoric—*ple-thor'-ic*. a. Overfull; excessive.

precedence—*pre-ce'-dence*. n. Taking a higher rank or place than some one else.

precedent—*pre-ced'-ent*. a. Pertaining to that which has gone before. [Uncommon.] Be careful to distinguish this word from the noun *prec'-e-dent*, something done to be followed as a model.

promulgate—*pro-mul'-gate*. v. To publish abroad.

psychiatry—*psy-chi'-a-try*. n. The treatment of mental diseases. Also *psychi'-a-trist;* but *psychiat'-ric*.

recess—*re-cess'*. [Sometimes also *re'-cess,* but *recess'* preferred.] n. A short intermission.

recognizance—*re-cog'-ni-zance* [also *recog'-nizant;* but recogni-*zor'*]. n. A written legal obligation.

recourse—*re-course'*. n. "Resort or application for assistance."

regime—*re-gime'* [*zheem*]. n. System of management.

remediable—*re-med'-i-a-ble*. a. That which can be remedied or cured.

remediless—*re-med'-i-less*. [Sometimes, *rem'-e-di-less*.] a. That which cannot be remedied or cured.

remonstrate—*re-mon'-strate.* v. To protest against. [Also *remon'-strance,* and *remon'-strant. Dem'-on-strate,* however, always accented on the *first* syllable.]

research—*re-search'.* n. Diligent investigation. [Also the verb, *research'.*]

resource—*re-source'.* n. Expedient, or means of overcoming a difficulty.

restorative—*re-stor'-a-tive.* n. Anything capable of bringing a person back to consciousness.

robust—*ro-bust'.* a. Vigorous, sound.

romance—*ro-mance'* [either as verb or noun]. n. and v. A fictitious tale, having fanciful or extravagant features.

rotund—*ro-tund'.* a. Rounded out, as the human figure.

routine—*rou-tine'.* n. Regular course.

sacrificable—*sa-crif'-i-ca-ble.* a. [*ca* like *ka.*] Capable of being offered in sacrifice.

satiety—*sa-ti'-e-ty.* n. Fulness beyond desire.

scintilla—*scin-til'-la.* n. A tiny bit, as of information. There was not a *scintilla* of truth in what he said. [Former meaning, gleam or spark of light.]

similitude—*sim-il'-i-tude.* n. Likeness.

stenographer—*ste-nog'-ra-pher.* n. A shorthand writer. [Also *stenog'raphy,* shorthand writing.]

strategic—*stra-te'-gic.* a. Pertaining to strategy.

superfluous—*su-per'-flu-ous.* Something beyond that which is necessary. [Never accent the *flu* in *super'-fluous.*]

tarantula—*tar-an′-tu-la.* n. A venomous spider.

telegraphy—*te-leg′-ra-phy.* n. A kind of communication at a distance. [Also *teleg′rapher, teleg′raphist, teleg′raphone;* but *telegraph′ic* must be accented on the *third* syllable.]

vagary—*va-ga′-ry.* n. A whim.

zodiacal—*zo-di′-a-cal.* a. Pertaining to the zodiac.

GROUP 9

WORDS IN WHICH NEITHER THE FIRST NOR SECOND SYLLABLE SHOULD BE ACCENTED

In presenting these three groups, 7, 8, and 9, there has been no intention to include in the first group all the words in the language which should be accented on the *first* syllable, nor in the second group all the words which should be accented on the *second* syllable. It would require a volume many times larger than the present work to include all such words. The aim is to show the more common words which many persons habitually mispronounce by placing the accent on the wrong syllable.

This applies also to the following words, which are often mispronounced by placing the accent on the first or second syllable, when it belongs on some other syllable. Careful study and comparison of the words in these three groups will enable one to discriminate in the pronunciation of the words in each list.

allopathic—*al-lo-path′-ic.* a. Relating to *allop′athy,* a school of medicine. [Never *allop′-athic,* though *allop′-athy* should be accented on the second syllable.]

ammoniacal—*am-mo-ni′-a-cal.* a. Pertaining to ammonia.

anecdotal—*an-ec-do′-tal.* a. Abounding with anecdotes. Never accent the first syllable in *anecdotal.*

ascertain—*as-cer-tain′.* v. To get to know. Never accent the second syllable in *ascertain.* Also *ascertained.*

assignee—*as-sign-ee′.* n. One to whom an assignment is made. Never *assign′-ee.*

assignor—*as-sign-or′.* n. One who makes an assignment. Never *assign′-or.*

athenæum—*ath-en-æ′-um.* n. A literary club. Do not say *athe′-nium,* or confuse the word with *Athenian.*

attaché—*at-ta-ché′.* n. One attached to an embassy. A French word. Most French words place the accent on the last syllable.

caryatides—*car-y-at′-i-dez.* n. Plural of *caryat′id,* a draped figure used as a column to support an overhead structure. See the temple of Erectheus on the Acropolis at Athens.

cloisonné—*cloi-son-né′.* n. A kind of enamel ware.

coadjutor—*co-ad-ju′-tor.* n. A co-worker. Note where the accent falls, on the *ju,* not on the *ad.*

commandant—*com-mand-ant′.* n. An officer in charge of headquarters. Do not confuse "commandant's house" with "common dance house," though they sound alike.

consignee—*con-sign-ee′.* n. One to whom merchandise

is consigned to be sold on commission. Never *con-sign′-ee.*

consignor—*con-sign-or′.* n. One who ships merchandise to a consignee to be sold on commission. Words ending in *-ee* will generally be found to be correlative terms of words ending in *-or.* The *-or* words indicate one who gives or does something; the *-ee* words indicate one to whom something is given or done. Many *-or* and *-ee* words are accented on the last syllable. Compare *assignor, assignee; consignor, consignee; lessor, lessee; mortgagor, mortgagee; vendor, vendee,* etc.

debauchee—*de-bau-chee′.* n. One who spends his life in dissipation.

demoniacal—*de-mon-i′-a-cal.* a. Possessed of a demon.

devisee—*dev-i-see′.* n. One to whom a bequest is made in a will. [See *devis′or,* which is accented on the second syllable.]

elephantine—*el-e-phant′-ine.* a. Huge, like an elephant.

garnishee—*gar-nish-ee′.* v. To take, by legal process, a part of another's earnings.

guarantee—*guar-an-tee′.* v. To warrant. Do not pronounce this word *gor′an-tee.*

guarantor—*guar-an-tor′.* n. One who warrants. Do not say *gor′-antor.*

homeopathy—*ho-me-op′-a-thy.* n. A school of medicine opposed to *allop′athy.* Do not accent the *ho* in *homeopathy.*

hymeneal—*hy-men-e′-al.* a. Pertaining to wedlock. From Hymen, the supposed god of marriage.

incorporeal—*in-cor-po′-re-al.* a. Unsubstantial.

indecorous—*in-de-cor′-ous.* a. Badly behaved; immodest. Do not say in-*dec′-o-rous.* No *deck* in *indecorous.*

inopportune—*in-op-por-tune′.* a. Inappropriate. Accent the *tune* in *inopportune.*

irremediable—*ir-re-med′-i-a-ble.* a. That cannot be remedied, or cured.

legatee—*leg-a-tee′.* n. One to whom a legacy has been left. In place of the correlative term *legator,* usage employs *testator.*

magazine—*mag-a-zine′.* n. A weekly, bi-monthly, or monthly periodical.

mausoleum—*maus-o-le′-um.* n. A splendid tomb. From the magnificent tomb erected for an ancient king named Maus′olus.

metamorphosis—*met-a-mor′-pho-sis.* n. A transformation. Plural, *metamorphoses.* Greek legends tell of many *metamorphoses* of their mythical deities.

mortgagee—*mort-ga-gee′.* n. One to whom a mortgage is given

mortgagor—*mort-ga-gor′.* n. One who gives a mortgage. [See *consignor.*]

obligor—*ob-li-gor′.* n. One who has obligated himself.

promenade—*prom-en-ade′* [*ahd*]. v. and n. To walk for pleasure or exercise.

pyramidic—*pyr-a-mid'-ic.* a. Pertaining to a pyramid; but *pyr-am'-i-dal,* another word with the same meaning.

rattiné—*rat-ti-ne'.* n. A woolen fabric. Three syllables. [*-ne* like *nay.*]

recitative—*re-ci-ta-tive'.* n. A passage in vocal music spoken rather than sung.

recognizor—*re-cog-ni-zor'.* n. One who obligates himself as in a *recog'nizance.*

résumé—*ré-su-mé'.* [*Mé* like *may.*] n. A condensed summary. Do not confound with *resume,* to begin again where one has left off.

souvenir—*sou-ven-ir'.* n. A keepsake, or reminder. [Always accent this word on the last syllable.]

telegraphic—*te-leg-raph'-ic.* a. [Not *tel'-egraphic.*] Pertaining to telegraphy.

GROUP 10

-EI AND -IE WORDS

Among the most puzzling words in the language are those in which the letters *ei,* or *ie,* occur. The rule is sometimes given that when *e* follows *c,* it must be placed before the *i,* but there are so many exceptions to such rules that it is better to study each word separately and memorize it, by association wherever possible. For example, the word *belief* suggests truth, yet when spelled correctly, there is found to be a *lie* in the middle of it: *beLIEve.*

Most of these words, however, are arbitrary, and can be spelled correctly only by an act of memory. The most common *ei* and *ie* words are included in this group.

It may be of some assistance to remember that whenever these two letters come together in a word which has the sound of long *a,* like *feign, skein,* etc., the *e* comes first.

TROUBLESOME WORDS IN WHICH *e* COMES BEFORE *i*

beige	conceit	deceit, -ful
ceil, -ing	conceive, -able	deceive
checkrein	counterfeit	deign

feign
feint
foreign
forfeit, -ure
freight
gneiss
heifer
height
heinous
heir, -loom
heiress
inconceivable
inveigh
inveigle
kaleidoscope
leisure
madeira
mullein
neigh
neighbor, -ly
neighborliness
neither
nereid
nonpareil
obeisance
outweigh
perceive, -able
receipt
receivable
receive, -er
reign
rein
reindeer
seignior
seine
seismic (*size-mik*)
seize
seizure
sheik
skein
sleigh
sleight
sovereign, -ty
spontaneity
stein
surfeit
surveillance
their
undeceive, -ed
unfeignedly
unveil, -ed
veil, -ed
vein
weigela
weigh
weight, -y
weir
weird

TROUBLESOME WORDS IN WHICH *i* COMES BEFORE *e*

achieve, -ment
aggrieve, -ed
apiece
befriend, -ed
belief
believe, -ed, -ing
besiege, -ed, -ing
bier
brassiere
brazier
brief, -ly
brigadier
cashier
cavalier
chandelier
chevalier
chief, -tain
chiffonier
clothier
conscience
courtier
deficient
electrolier
fief

field
fiend, -ish
fierce, -ly
financier
friend, -ly, -ship
frieze
frontier
fusilier
gaselier
glacier
glazier
gondolier
grazier
grenadier
grief
grieve, -ance, -ed, -ing, -ous
handkerchief
hosier, -y
hurried, -ly
hygiene, -ic
interview
kerchief
lief
liege
lien
lieu
mien
mischief
mischievous
niece
piece, -meal
pied
pier
pierce
premier
priest, -ly
relief
relieve, -ed, -ing
reprieve, -ed, -ing
retrieve, -ed, -ing
review, -ed, -er, -ing
series
shield
shriek (see sheik)
siege
sieve
soldier, -ing, -ly
species
sufficient, -ly
thief
thieves
thievery
thievish
tier
tierce
transient
unbelief
unbeliever, -ing
unfriendly, -ness
view
wield
wiener
yield

GROUP 11

WORDS ENDING IN -ABLE

The peculiarity about the words in this group is that the termination *-able* is frequently written *-ible.*

The correct form can sometimes be determined by noting if the noun from which the adjective is derived ends in *-ation,* like *adoration.* When it does, the adjective termination is generally *-able.* But as many adjectives end in *-able* which have no promitive noun ending in *-ation,* no hard and fast rule can be laid down for their spelling. Each of such words must, therefore, be studied individually.

acceptable
accountable
adaptable
adjustable
adorable
advisable
affable
ascertainable
assessable
assimilable
attainable
attributable
available
avoidable
blamable
calculable
charitable
commendable
companionable
compellable
constable
creditable
damnable
debatable
definable
delectable
demonstrable
demountable
dependable
deplorable
desirable
determinable
detestable

disputable
durable
endurable
equable
equitable
estimable
exceptionable
excitable
excusable
explicable
formidable
habitable
hospitable
illimitable
imaginable
impassable
implacable
impregnable
inalienable
indispensable
inferable
inflammable
inimitable
innumerable
inseparable
insuperable
interminable
intractable
invulnerable
irrefutable
irreparable
irreproachable
irretrievable
irritable
laudable
laughable
malleable
memorable
merchantable
notable
palatable
pardonable
passable
polysyllable
practicable
preferable
probable
receivable
recognizable
referable
refutable
remarkable
revocable
salable
separable
suitable
teachable
tenable
tolerable
unbearable
untenable
valuable
vegetable
veritable
vulnerable
wearable
workable

GROUP 12

WORDS ENDING IN -IBLE

The peculiarity about the words in this group is that the termination *-ible* is frequently written *-able*.

As no rule can be given for the use of *-ible,* rather than *-able,* at the end of any word, each example must be studied separately, and compared with the words in Group 11.

In general it may be said that if a word is derived from the Latin or the French, the termination is likely to be *-ible*. If it is a true English word, the termination will probably be *-able*.

In passing, it may be said that if the noun from which the *-able,* or *-ible,* adjective is derived ends in *-ation,* like *calculation* [*calculable*], the termination which changes the noun to the adjective is likely to be *-able,* rather than *-ible*.

accessible	combustible	contemptible
admissible	comestible	contractible
apprehensible	compatible	controvertible
audible	comprehensible	convertible
collectible	compressible	corruptible

credible
crucible
deducible
defensible
delible
destructible
digestible
dirigible
discernible
divisible
edible
eligible
exhaustible
expansible
expressible
fallible
feasible
flexible
forcible
gullible
illegible
impassible
imperceptible
impressible
inaccessible
inadmissible
inaudible
incombustible
incompatible
incomprehensible
incorrigible
incredible
indelible
indefensible
indestructible
indigestible
indivisible
ineligible
inexpressible
infallible
inferrible
inflexible
insusceptible
intangible
intelligible
invisible
irascible
irrefragible
irrepressible
irresistible
negligible
ostensible
perceptible
permissible
plausible
possible
reducible
referrible
reprehensible
resistible
responsible
reversible
risible
sensible
susceptible
tangible
terrible
transmissible
visible

GROUP 13

WORDS ENDING IN -EOUS

It is often difficult to tell whether to end a certain word with *-eous, -ious,* or *-uous.* There are no known rules governing such words, therefore each should be studied separately.

The following words are good examples of the more common ones ending in *-eous.*

advantageous
aqueous
beauteous
bounteous
calcareous
carbonaceous
consanguineous
contemporaneous
cotemporaneous
courageous
courteous
crustaceous
cutaneous
disadvantageous
duteous
erroneous
extemporaneous
extraneous
farinaceous
gallinaceous
gaseous
gorgeous
herbaceous
heterogeneous
hideous
homogeneous
igneous
instantaneous
ligneous
miscellaneous
nauseous
osseous
outrageous
piteous
plenteous
pomaceous
rampageous
righteous
rosaceous
saponaceous
sebaceous
siliceous
simultaneous
spontaneous
subaqueous
subterraneous
sulphureous
umbrageous
unrighteous
vitreous

GROUP 14

WORDS ENDING IN -IOUS

Whether to end a word with *-ious,* or *-eous,* is a matter of close study and memory. By comparing the words in this group with those in Group 13, one can soon learn to discriminate between the *-ious* and the *-eous* words.

abstemious
adventitious
ambitious
amphibious
arsenious
atrocious
audacious
auspicious
avaricious
beneficious
bumptious
calumnious
capacious
capricious
captious
censorious
ceremonious
commodious
compendious
conscientious
conscious
contagious
contentious
contumacious
contumelious
copious
curious
deleterious
delicious
delirious
devious
dubious
efficacious
egregious
euphonious
expeditious
facetious
factitious
fallacious
fastidious
felonious
ferocious
fictitious
flagitious
fractious
furious
glorious
gracious
harmonious
hilarious
ignominious
illustrious
impecunious
impervious

impious
inauspicious
industrious
inefficacious
infectious
ingenious
inglorious
inharmonious
injudicious
injurious
insidious
judicious
lascivious
licentious
litigious
loquacious
lugubrious
luscious
malicious
melodious
mendacious
meretricious
meritorious
multifarious
mysterious
nefarious
noxious
nutritious
oblivious
obsequious
obvious
odious
officious
opprobrious
ostentatious
parsimonious
penurious
perfidious
pernicious
pertinacious
pervious
precarious
precious
predacious
pretentious
previous
prodigious
propitious
pugnacious
punctilious
rapacious
rebellious
religious
robustious
sacrilegious
sagacious
salacious
salubrious
sanctimonious
scabious
seditious
sententious
serious
spacious
specious
spurious
studious
supercilious
superstitious
supposititious
surreptitious
suspicious
tedious
tenacious
unconscious
unpretensious
uproarious
usurious
uxorious
veracious
vexatious
vicarious
vicious
vivacious
voracious

GROUP 15

WORDS ENDING IN -OUS

Besides the words ending in *-eous* and *-ious,* contained in Groups 13 and 14, there are a few which end in *-uous,* and some which end in *-us,* besides others ending in *-ous.*

The *-ous* words will be found herewith; the *-us* words are given in Group 17.

amorous
analogous
anomalous
auriferous
autonomous
bituminous
blasphemous
bulbous
calamitous
carboniferous
carnivorous
clamorous
covetous
desirous
dexterous, or dextrous
diaphanous
disastrous
emulous
exogenous
felicitous
ferruginous
fortuitous
fossiliferous
fungous (*adj.*)
glutinous
gluttonous
gratuitous
grievous
hazardous
heinous
herbivorous
homologous
humorous
idolatrous
incredulous
indigenous
iniquitous
leguminous
libelous
ludicrous
lustrous
magnanimous
membranous
meticulous
miraculous
momentous
mountainous

mucilaginous
mucous
multitudinous
murderous
mutinous
nebulous
nitrogenous
numerous
obstreperous
odoriferous
odorous
oleaginous
ominous
pendulous
perilous
pestiferous
polygamous
pompous
ponderous
populous
portentous
posthumous
precipitous
preposterous
prosperous
pseudonymous
pusillanimous
pustulous
querulous
rancorous
rapturous
raucous
rigorous
riotous
ruinous
scandalous
scrofulous
scrupulous
scurrilous
sedulous
slanderous
solicitous
somniferous
stertorous
synchronous
synonymous
thunderous
timorous
traitorous
treacherous
tremendous
tremulous
troublous
tuberculous
tyrannous
ubiquitous
ulcerous
umbelliferous
unanimous
unscrupulous
valorous
vaporous
venomous
venous
vertiginous
vigorous
viviparous
vociferous
zealous

GROUP 16

WORDS ENDING IN -UOUS

The ending *-uous* is always pronounced in two syllables, as in *strenuous*. Nevertheless, it is sometimes confused with *-eous, -ious,* and even *-ous*.

Study carefully the endings of the words given in these four groups, 13, 14, 15, and 16, and endeavor to avoid misspelling them and other similar words.

ambiguous
arduous
congruous
conspicuous
contemptuous
continuous
deciduous
disingenuous
exiguous
fatuous
impetuous
incongruous
inconspicuous
ingenuous
innocuous
mellifluous
perspicuous
presumptuous
promiscuous
sensuous
sinuous
spirituous
strenuous
sumptuous
superfluous
tempestuous
tenuous
tortuous
tumultuous
unctuous
vacuous
virtuous

GROUP 17

WORDS ENDING IN -US

The few comparatively common words ending in *-us* are given in the following list. Compare these with the *-eous, -ious, -uous,* and *-ous* words found in Groups 13, 14, 15, and 16.

afflatus	fetus	mucus
animus	fungus (*n.*)	narcissus
census	genius	phosphorus
chorus	genus	sarcophagus
colossus	hiatus	stimulus
consensus	hippopotamus	thesaurus
cumulus	humus	tumulus
detritus	impetus	typhus

GROUP 18

FOREIGN WORDS AND PHRASES

This group consists not only of words which are really foreign to the English language, but also of many which have been taken over, or Anglicized. Some of these words retain their original pronunciation and accent; others have been made to conform in their pronunciation to English usage.

The following letters have been used to indicate the language from which the word is taken: L. Latin; Gr. Greek; G. German; F. French; A. Arabic; C.A. Central America; J. Japanese; S. Spanish; D. Dutch; I. Italian; M. Malay; N. North American Indian; S.A. South American Indian; W.I. West Indies; Pg. Portuguese.

It should be noted that most of the foreign words in more or less common use come from the Latin and the French. Only those words and phrases which are troublesome or perplexing in use, spelling, accent, or pronunciation, have been included in this group.

adagio—*a-da′-gio* [*ah-dah′-jo*]. I. Slow, leisurely. A musical term.

adieu—*a-dieu* [*a-dew′*]. F. Good-by. To God—I commend you to God's care.

ad infinitum—*ad in-fi-nī′-tum.* L. Without limit.

ad interim—*ad in′-ter-im.* L. In the meantime.

adios—*a-dios′* [*ad-yos′*]. S. Good-by. To God.—I commend you to God's care.

ad libitum—*ad lib′-i-tum.* L. At pleasure.

ad litem—*ad lī′-tem.* L. During the course of a lawsuit.

ad nauseam—*ad nau′-se-am.* L. To the point of nausea, or disgust.

ad valorem—*ad va-lo′-rem.* L. According to the value.

à la fin [*ah-la-fan′*]. F. At last.

a fortiori—*a for-ti-o′-ri* [*a for-shĭ-o′-ri*]. L. From stronger reasoning.

aide-de-camp [*ade-de-kong′*]. F. An attaché to the camp of a general.

à la bonne heure [*a lah-bun-ur′*]. F. At a favorable opportunity.

à la carte. F. By the card; according to the menu, or bill of fare.

à la mode. F. In accordance with the method in use.

alchemy—*al′-che-my* [*al′-kem-me*]. A. A false science which claimed to be able to transmute a base metal into a precious metal, as lead into gold, etc.

al fresco—*al fres′-co.* I. In the open air.

alias—*a′-li-as* [*a′-lee-as*]. L. Otherwise called.

alibi—*al′-i-bi* [*al′-i-by*]. L. In another place.

allons—*al-long′.* F. Forward!

Alma Mater—*al'-ma ma'-ter.* L. Nourishing mother. An educational institution from which one has been graduated.

alter ego—*al'-ter e'-go.* L. Another self.

amateur—*am-a-teur'* [*am-a-ter'*, or *am'-a-ture*]. F. A novice.

amende honorable—*a-mende' hon-or-a'-ble* [*ah-mende' on-or-ah'-ble*]. F. An abject apology for an offense committed.

amor patriæ—*a'-mor pa'-tri-æ* [*ah'-mor pah'-tree-ee*]. L. Love of country.

amour propre—*a-mour' pro'-pre* [*ah-moor' pro'-pr*]. F. Love of oneself.

anabasis—*an-ab'-a-sis.* Gr. A famous march by Cyrus the younger, described by the Greek historian, Xenophon.

andante—*an-dan'-te.* I. Moderately slow. Musical term.

angina pectoris—*an-gi'-na (jī) pec'-to-ris.* L. Heart disease.

anno Domini—*an'-no Dom'-in-i* [*dom'-i-nī*]. L. In the year of our Lord. Abbreviated to A.D.

ante bellum—*an'-te bel'-lum.* L. Before the war.

ante-meridian—*an'-te me-rid'-i-an.* L. Before high noon. Abbreviated to A.M. Post-meridian, after noon, P.M.

ante mortem—*an'te mor'-tem.* L. Before death.

à outrance—*à ou-trance'* [*ah-oo-trans'*]. F. Mortal; to the finish. Mortal combat.

a posteriori—*a pos-te-re-o'-rĭ.* L. Reasoning from the facts.

a priori—*a prĭ-o'-rĭ.* L. Without examining into the facts.

apropos—*ap-ro-pos'* [*ap ro-po'*]. F. Opportune.

arpeggio—*ar-peg'-gio* [*ar-ped'-jo*]. I. Playing chords in quick succession.

au fait—*au fait'* [*o-fay'*]. F. Done exactly right.

au gratin—*au gra-tin'* [*o-grä-tang'*]. F. Baked with a crust.

au revoir—*au re-voir'* [*o rev-wahr'*]. F. Good-by for a short time only. Until I return. [American colloquialism: "So long"; "S. Y. L."—See you later.]

auto-da-fé [*auto-da-fay'*]. Pg. Act of faith. Said of the burning of a heretic in the Middle Ages.

avoirdupois—*av-oir-du-pois'* [*av-wahr-du-poyz'*]. F. A certain kind of weight, sixteen ounces to the pound.

badinage—*ba-di-nage'* [*ba-di-nazh'*]. F. Good-natured ridicule.

ballet—*bal'-let* [*bal'-lay,* sometimes *ba'-let*]. F. A kind of dance.

bamboo—*bam-boo'.* M. A plant belonging to the grass family.

barbecue—*bar'-be-cue.* N. To roast any animal whole for food.

basso—*bas'-so.* I. A deep bass [*base*] voice; or one having a deep bass voice.

beau [*bo*]. F. An attendant upon a young woman; a lover. Plural *beaux,* or *beaus.*

beau monde [*bo mond'*]. F. The fashionable world.

Bedouin—*bed'-ou-in* [*bed'-oo-in,* or *een*]. A. Belonging to one of the wandering desert tribes of Arabia.

belles-lettres—*belles-let'-tres.* F. [*bel-let'-r.*] Elegant literature.

bête noir [*bate nwhar'*]. F. Pet aversion.

bijou—*bi'-jou* [*bee'-zhoo*]. F. A bauble or trinket; a jewel.

billet-doux—*bil'-let-doux'* [*bil-ĕ-doo'*]. F. A love letter.

bivouac—*biv'-ouac* [*biv'-wăk*]. F. A temporary encampment, or shelter for an army.

blanc mange—*blanc mange'* [*blah manzhe'*]. F. A dessert made of cornstarch, usually in a mold.

blasé—*bla-sé'* [*blah-zay'*]. F. Worn out by dissipation.

bolero—*bo-le'-ro.* S. A short outer waist or garment.

bona fide—*bo'-na fi'-de.* L. In good faith; genuine. Bona fides, good faith.

bonhomme—*bon-homme'* [*bon-um'*—not *bon-hummy!*]. F. A pleasant, good fellow. Bonhommie [*bon-o-me'*]. Good nature.

bon jour [*bon zhoor'*]. F. Good-day. Bon soir [*bon swahr'*]. Good-night, or Good evening.

Bon Marché—*bon mar-ché'* [*bon mar-shay'*]. F. A well known Paris department store.

bon mot [*bon mo'*]. F. A well-timed remark, or expression.

boudoir—*bou'-doir* [*boo'-dwar*]. F. A lady's private room.

bouillon—*bou-illon'* [*boo-yŏn'*]. F. A clear soup.

boulevard—*bou'-le-vard* [*bōō'-le-vard*—not *bully!*]. F. A broad avenue.

bric-a-brac [*brik'-a-brak*]. F. Miscellaneous objects of art.

buccaneer—*buc-ca-neer'*. From French *boucanier,* "to hunt wild beasts for their skins"; hence, one who roves about; later a sea robber.

buffet—*buf-fet'* [*bŏŏ-fay*]. F. A kind of sideboard.

burnoose—*bur-noose'*. A. A cloaklike garment and hood worn by Arabs.

burro—*bur'-ro*. S. A donkey.

cabaret—*cab'-a-ret* [*kab'-a-ret,* or *ka-ba-ray'*]. F. A restaurant where music and dancing are provided for the guests. From the French word for tavern.

cache [*kash*]. F. A hiding-place for valuables or provisions.

café—*ca-fé'* [*ka-fay'*]. F. A small eating-house.

cannibal—*can'-ni-bal*. C.A. An eater of human flesh.

canoe—*ca-noe'* [*ka-noo'*]. Haiti. A light boat of bark, or hide.

caoutchouc—*caout'-chouc* [*koo'-chook*]. S.A. Rubber in the raw state.

carte blanche [*kart blahnsh'*]. F. The words literally mean a sheet of white paper, signed at the bottom, permission being given to write in whatever one wishes above the signature. Hence, unlimited authority.

casus belli—*cas'-us bel'-lĭ.* L. The cause of a war.

centum—*cen'-tum.* L. A hundred. Per *centum,* by the hundred. Commonly written *per cent.*

ceteris paribus—*ce'-te-ris pa'-ri-bus* [*set'-e-ris par'-i-bus*]. L. Other things being equal.

chalet—*cha-let'* [*sha-lay'*]. F. A Swiss cottage.

chamois—*cham'-ois* [*sham'my*]. F. A kind of Alpine goat; also the dressed skin of such an animal.

champagne—*cham-pagne'* [*sham-pane'*]. F. A kind of wine made in the province of Champagne. Do not confuse with *champaign,* a level stretch of country.

chargé d'affaires—*char-gé d'af-faires'* [*shar-zha' daf-fair'*]. F. A substitute for an official at a legation.

charlotte russe—*char'-lotte russe'* [*shar'-lot roos'*]. F. Whipped cream enclosed in "lady fingers."

chassis—*chas'-sis* [*shă'-se*]. F. The framework on which the body of an automobile sets.

chateau—*cha-teau'* [*shă-to'*]. F. A castle.

chatelaine—*chat'-e-laine* [*shat'-e-lane*]. F. The mistress of a chateau.

chauffeur—*chauf-feur'* [*shof-er',* or *sho'-fer*—not *sho-fure'*]. F. The driver of an automobile.

chef [*shef*]. F. A head cook.

chef-d'œuvre—*chef-d'œu'-vre* [*shĕ-dŭvr*]. F. A masterpiece.

chic [*sheek*]. F. Good form, style.

clientele—*cli-en-tele'* [*klī-en-tĕl*]. F. The patients of a physician, or the clients of a lawyer.

clique [*kleek*—not *click*]. F. A small exclusive set.

cloisonné—*cloi-son-né'* [*kloy-zo-nay'*]. F. A kind of enamel.

comme il faut [*ko-meel-fo'*]. F. Proper, in good form.

con amore—*con-a-mo'-re.* I. Earnestly. Literally, with love.

confidante—*con-fi-dante'* [*con-fi-dahnt'*—not *danti*]. F. Feminine form of *confidant,* a bosom friend.

congé—*con-gé'* [*con-zhay'*]. F. Unceremonious dismissal. [American slang: "Grand Bounce," or G.B.]

connoisseur—*con-nois-seur'* [*con-i-sir'*—not *sewer*]. F. An artistic expert, or authority.

consommé—*con-som-mé'* [*kon-sum-may'*]. F. A kind of soup.

contra—*con'-tra.* L. Against. *Per contra,* on the other hand.

contretemps—*con-tre-temps'* [*con-ter-tong'*]. F. An embarrassing occurrence. [The last syllable *temps* in *contretemps* is not exactly *"tong"* in pronunciation, but being a French nasal sound, it is almost impossible to represent it clearly with English letters or characters.]

corps [*core*]. F. An army division. Do not confound with *corpse,* the dead body of a human being.

cortège—*cor-tège'* [*cor-tãzhe'*]. F. A procession.

coterie—*co'-ter-ie.* F. A small select company of congenial people.

coup d'état—*coup-d'é-tat'* [*koo-day-tah'*]. F. A stroke of policy.

coupé—*cou-pé'* [*coo-pay'*]. F. A closed carriage, or automobile.

critique [*cri-teek'*]. F. A critical review.

crocheted—*cro-cheted'* [*cro-shayed'*]. F. Knitting done with a hooked needle. [The French word crochet—*cro-shay'*—means a small hook.]

cui bono—*cui bo'-no* [*kee bo'-no*]. L. For what purpose?

cuisine—*cui-sine'* [*kwee-zeen'*]. F. Cooking, or pertaining to the kitchen.

cul-de-sac [*cŏŏl-de-sak'*]. F. A kind of blind alley.

cum grano salis—*cum grȧ'-no sa'-lis* [*kum grã'-no sā'-lis*]. L. With a grain of salt, that is, with a mental reservation.

data—*da-ta* [*day'-ta*]. L. Plural of *datum,* information, or fact. *Data,* all the available facts or information.

debacle—*de-bȧ'-cle* [*dee-bah'-kl*]. F. An overwhelming defeat or catastrophe.

debonair, or **debonaire,** or **debonnaire**—*deb-o-nair'* [*deb-o-nare'*]. F. Graceful, joyously polite and courteous.

débris—*dé-bris'* [*day-bree'*—not *day'-bree*]. F. Rubbish, or trash.

début—*dé-but'* [*day-bew'*—not *dee-butt,* nor even *day'-boo*]. F. A first appearance, as of a young society girl, or artist. *Débutant,* masculine, *débutante,* feminine [*day-bew-tont'*]. F. One who makes such an appearance.

décolleté—*dé-col-le-té'* [*day-ko-le-tay'*]. F. Low-necked, as a woman's waist.

de facto—*de fac'-to.* L. In reality. Compare with *de jure* [*de-ju'-ree*] according to law.

Dei gratia—*De'-i grá'-ti-a* [*dee'-i grá'-shi-a*]. L. By God's grace.

demi-tasse—*dem'-i-tasse'* [*dem-y-tass'*—not *tassy*]. F. A small [half-sized] cup, as of coffee.

dénouement—*dé-noue'-ment* [*day-noo'-mong*]. F. The untying, or unraveling, of a story plot.

deo volente—*de'-o vo-len'-te.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. If God be willing. Abbreviated to D.V.

depot—*de'-pot* [*dē'-po*]. F. Really a freight-house, but sometimes used to mean a railway passenger station.

dernier ressort—*der'-ni-er res-sort'* [*dare'-nyay ray-sor'*]. F. A last resort.

detour—*de-tour'* [*dee-toor'*]. F. A longer way round.

dilettante—*dil-et-tan'-te.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] F. One who follows an art or profession to pass away idle time.

dishabille, deshabille—*dis-ha-bille', des-ha-bille'* [*dis-a-beel', daze-a-beel'*]. F. In loose dress, or in partial dress.

dolce far niente—*dol'-ce far nien'-te* [*dol'-chay far nyen'-tay*]. I. Sweet idleness.

double-entendre—*dou'-ble-enten'-dre.* [*dou'-ble ahn-tahn'-dr*]. F. Something which is ambiguous, having a double meaning.

dramatis personæ—*dra'-ma-tis per-so'-næ* [*nee*]. L. The persons taking part in a play.

ecce homo—*ec'-ce ho'-mo* [*ek'-se ho'-mo*]. L. "Behold, the man."

éclat—*éclat'* [*ã-klah'*]. F. Brilliant effect.

élite—*é-lite'* [*ã-leet'*]. F. A select class of persons.

embonpoint—*em-bon-point'* [*ahn-bon-pwan'*]. F. Fullness of form.

employee, employé—*em-ploy-ée'* [*em-ploy-yay'*]. F. One employed by another.

en avant—*en a-vant'* [*ahn-a-vahn'*]. F. Forward.

encore—*en-core'* [*on-kor*]. F. Again; please repeat.

enfant terrible—*en-fant' ter-ri'-ble* [*ahn-fahn' ter-ree'-bl*]. F. A troublesome child.

ennui—*en-nui'* [*ahn-wee'*]. F. Weariness.

en passant—*en pas-sant'* [*ahn pas-sahn'*]. F. In passing.

en rapport—*en rap-port'* [*ahn rap-por'*]. F. In harmony.

en route [*ahn root'*—not *rout*]. F. On the way—traveling, as of passengers. Do not confound this expression with the Latin *in transit,* also *on the way,* but used of merchandise only.

ensemble—*en-sem'-ble* [*ahn-sahn'-bl*]. F. All the parts playing, or singing, together, as in music.

en suite [*ahn-sweet'*]. F. Rooms opening into one another.

entente—*en-tente'* [*ahn-tont'*—not *en-tenty*]. F. An understanding, especially between two governments.

entourage—*en-tou-rage'* [*ahn-too-razh'*]. F. Attendants on a person of rank.

entrée—*en-trée'* [*ahn-tray'*]. F. Permission to enter with cordial relations.

entre nous—*en'-tre nous'* [*ahn'-tr noo'*]. F. Between ourselves.

entrepôt—*en-tre-pôt'* [*ahn-tr-po'*]. F. A storage warehouse for merchandise.

entrepreneur—*en-tre-pre-neur'* [*ahn-tr-pre-ner'*]. F. A business manager.

e pluribus unum—*e-plu'-ri-bus u'-num* [*ee-plu'-ri-bus ew'-num*]. L. From many, one. One of the mottoes of the United States, referring to the Union composed of many [the original thirteen] governments.

errata—*er-ra′-ta.* L. Plural of *erratum,* an error.

escritoire—*es-cri-toire′* [*es-kri-twahr′*]. F. A writing-desk.

esprit de corps—*es-prit′ de corps′* [*es-pree′ de-kor′*]. F. Enthusiastic co-operation.

et cetera—*et cet′-er-a.* L. And other things, and so forth. Sometimes represented by the letters &c. Commonly abbreviated to *etc.* [Be careful not to transpose these letters to *ect.*]

et sequens—*et se′-quens.* L. And the following. Abbreviated to *et seq.*

et tu, Brute!—*et tu, Bru′-te* [*et too, Broo′-tay*]. L. And thou also, Brutus! Supposed to have been said by Julius Cæsar to his friend, Brutus, who was among the conspirators who stabbed him at the time of his assassination.

exempli gratia—*ex-em′-pli gra′-ti-a* [*grā-shi-a*]. L. For example. Abbreviated to *e.g.*

exeunt omnes—*ex′-e-unt om′-nes* [*neez*]. L. All out, or all depart. Also *exit,* depart; a way out.

ex officio—*ex of-fi′-ci-o* [*ex o-fish′-yo*]. L. By reason of his office.

ex parte—*ex par′-te.* L. Partial; without weighing the evidence on both sides.

exposé—*ex-po-sé′* [*ex-pos-zay′*]. F. An exposure, or revelation of something discreditable.

façade—*fa-çade′* [*fah-sahd′*—not *fa-kade′*]. F. The front of a building.

facsimile—*fac-sim′-i-le* [Four syllables. Not *fak′-sim-mile*]. L. An exact copy; duplicate.

fait accompli—*fāit ac-com-plī′* [*fay ta-kom-plee′*]. F. Something done, or accomplished.

faux pas [*fo pah′*]. F. A bad blunder; a breach of etiquette.

femme de chambre—*femme′ de cham′-bre* [*fam-de-shahn′-br*—not *femmy de chamber*]. F. A chamber-maid.

festina lente—*fe-stī′-na len′-te* [*fes-teen′-a len′-te*]. L. Make haste slowly. "Don't rush!"

fidus Achates—*fī′-dus A-chā′-tes* [*fee′-dus A-kā′-teez*]. L. A trustworthy friend, or helper. Mentioned in the Æneid of Virgil.

fin de siècle—*fin de siè′-cle* [*fan-de see-ā′-kl*]. F. The end of the cycle, or period; the very latest.

flagrante delicto—*fla-gran′-te de-lic′-to.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. At the very moment of the commission of a crime or unlawful act.

frappé—*frap-pē′* [*fra-pay′*]. F. A kind of water ice, or sherbet [not *sherbert*].

frijole—*fri-jo′-le* [*free-hole′*]. S. A kind of Mexican bean.

geisha—*gei′-shā* [*gay′-shā*]. J. A Japanese singing and dancing girl.

genii—*ge′-ni-i* [*je′-nĭ-ī*]. L. pl. of genius; also from Arabic *jinn* [*jinni*], a mythical being. Mentioned in "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments."

gratis—*grā′-tis.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. Freely, without pay. [The expression "Free gratis for nothing" is incorrect. *"Gratis"* alone is sufficient.]

hic jacet—*hic ja′-cet* [*hik ya′-set*]. L. "Here lies," used in epitaphs.

> "Hic jacet the body of Solomon Brown
> Who died at sea and never was found."

hic labor, hoc opus est [*hik lahbor, hoke opus est*]. L. This is the work, this is the labor; meaning, this is the task we have to accomplish. Mentioned in the "Æneid" of Virgil.

hoi polloi—*hoi pol-loi′.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] Gr. The multitude, the "common horde." See *aristoi,* the "upper crust," so-called.

honi soit qui mal y pense—*ho′-ni soit′ qui mal y pense′* [*o-ne swah′ kee mal e pahns′*]. F. Evil to him who evil thinks.

hors de combat—*hors de com′-bat* [*hor de kahn′-bah*]. F. Helpless; unable to fight.

id est. L. That is; abbreviated to *i.e.*

infra dig. L. Short for *infra dignitatem.* Beneath one's dignity.

jardinière—*jar-di-nière′* [*zhar-dee-nyar′*]. F. [Feminine form of the French word for gardener.] An ornamental container for a flower pot.

jinrikisha, jinrickisha—*jin-rik′*[*rick*]*i-sha*[*shah*]. J. A carriage with shafts drawn by hand.

laissez faire—*lais'-sez faire'* [*lay'-say fair'*]. F. Let well enough alone; leave things as they are.

leze majesty, lèse-majesté—*lese maj'-es-ty* [*leez maj'-es-ti*]. F. A treasonable utterance or crime.

machete—*ma-che'-te* [*mah-cha'-tay*]. S. A large knife used as a weapon, also for cutting cane, etc.

mal de mer—*mal de mer'* [*mal de mare'*]. F. Seasickness.

mañana—*ma-ña'-na* [*mah-nyah'-nah*]. S. To-morrow. Meaning, Not to-day; some other time.

mayonnaise—*may-on-naise'* [*may-on-naze'*]. F. A salad dressing.

meerschaum—*meer'-schaum* [*meer'-shawm*]. G. Clay from which tobacco pipes are made.

mêlée—*mê-lée'* [*may-lay'*]. F. A kind of mix-up, free-for-all fight.

mezzo—*mez'-zo* [*metz'-zo*]. I. Medium, as mezzo-soprano.

mignon—*mi'-gnon* [*min'-yon*]. F. Dainty, *petite.* See mignonette, *-ette,* diminutive.

mirabile dictu—*mi-ra'-bi-le dic'-tu* [*my-rab'-i-le dic-tu*]. L. Marvellous to relate.

naïve—*na-ïve'* [*nah-eev'*]—two syllables. [Do not say either *nave,* or *nive.*] F. Frank, artless. *Naïveté* [*nah-eev-a-tay'.*] From the same—artlessness, frankness.

négligé, negligée—*nég-li-gé'* [*neg-lee-zhay'*]. F. Undress, or looseness of dress.

noblesse oblige—*no-blesse′ o-blige′* [*no-bless′ o-bleezh′*]. F. Obligation associated with rank. The noble in rank, or wealthy, should aid those less fortunate.

nonchalant—*non′-cha-lant* [*non′-sha-lant*]. F. Unconcerned, with an appearance of indifference.

nota bene—*no′-ta be′-ne.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. Note well. Abbreviated to N.B.

outré—*ou-tré′* [*oo-tray′*]. F. Fantastic, bizarre.

passé—*pas-sé′* [*pas-say′*]. F. Worn out, antiquated.

pique [*peek*]. F. Offense at some slight. [Never *pik.*]

poilu—*poi-lu′* [*poy-lew′*]. F. A soldier in the ranks.

portière—*por-tière′* [*port-yare′*]. F. A curtain hanging across a doorway.

pot pourri—*pot pour-ri′* [*po poor-ee′*]. F. A medley.

prima facie—*pri′-ma fa′-ci-e* [*pri′-ma fa′-shi-ee*]. L. On the very face; at first appearance.

pronto—*pron′-to.* S. [Pronounce as syllabized.] At once; immediately.

protégé—*pro-té-gé′* [*pro-te-zhay′*]. F. One who has been taken under the care or protection of another.

pro tempore—*pro tem′-po-re.* [Four syllables. Pronounce as syllabized, not *pro tempor.*] L. For the time being. Abbreviated to *pro tem.* He was appointed chairman *pro tem.* of the meeting.

proximo—*prox′-i-mo.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. The month following. I will see you on the first *prox.*

—the first of next month. Not now considered good form in business letters. *Instant* [*inst.*] the present month. See *ultimo* [not ultimate], *ult.*, the month previous.

quasi—*quā'-si* [*kwā-sī*]. L. As it were, resembling. A *quasi* conference, a meeting having the appearance of a conference.

qui vive [*kee veeve'*]. F. Alert.

quod vide—*quod vī'-de* [*quode vee'-dy*]. L. Which see, a reference. Abbreviation: *q.v.*

raison d'être—*rai'-son d'être* [*ray'-zone day'-tr*]. F. The reason for a thing being done.

recherché—*re-cher-ché'* [*re-sher-shay'*]. F. Very elegant or attractive.

rendezvous—*ren'-dez-vous* [*rahn'-day-voo*]. F. A meeting-place.

répondez, s'il vous plait—*ré-pon'-dez, s'il vous plait* [*ray-pon'-day, seel voo play'*]. F. Reply, if you please. Abbreviated to R.S.V.P.

reveille—*re-veil'-le* [*re-vale'-yay;* or *rev-e-lee'*]. F. The early morning rising bugle call in the army.

savoir-faire—*sa-voir'-faire'* [*sah-vwahr'-fair'*]. F. Tact, or presence of mind.

señor—*se'-ñor* [*say'-nyor*]. S. Title corresponding to Mr. *Señora,* Mrs.

seriatim—*se-ri-a'-tim* [*see-re-a'-tim*—not *tum*]. L. In proper order. I will explain the matter to you *seriatim.*

sesame—*ses′-a-me* [Three syllables. Pronounce as syllabized]. Gr. An East Indian plant. A word used as a charm to cause the door of the robbers' dungeon to fly open, according to the tale of the Forty Thieves in "The Arabian Nights."

signor—*sī′-gnor* [*se′-nyor*]. I. A gentleman of rank. *Signora* [*see-nyo′-ra*]. A lady of rank.

sine die—*sī′-ne dī′-e.* [Pronounced as syllabized.] L. Without date. The meeting was adjourned *sine die.*

sobriquet—*so-bri-quet′* [*so-bri-kay′*]. F. A nickname.

spaghetti—*spa-ghet′-ti* [*spă-get′-ty*]. I. A kind of manufactured food like macaroni.

surveillance—*sur-veil′-lance* [*sur-vale′-yans*]. F. Close watch.

table d'hôte—*ta′-ble d'hôte* [*tah′-bl dote′*]. F. A course meal served for a fixed price. Opposed to *à la carte′,* to order from a menu, and pay for what one orders.

terra firma—*ter′-ra firm′-a.* [Pronounce as syllabized.] L. Solid ground. Do not confound with *terra cotta,* a kind of pottery.

ukulele—*u-ku-le′-le* [*u-ku-lay′-lay*]. Hawaiian musical instrument.

vaudeville—*vaude′-ville* [*vode′-vil*]. F. A variety theatrical performance.

videlicet—*vi-del′-i-cet* [*vi-del′-i-set*]. L. Namely. Abbreviated to *viz.*

viséed—*vi-séed'* [*vee-zade'*]. F. "Examined and endorsed for approval, as a passport." I had to have my passport *viséed* before I could leave the country.

yacht [*yot*]. D. A small sailing vessel. Pronounced yot. What, yot? Yes, yot. Why not?

GROUP 19

PRINCIPAL NEW WORDS BROUGHT INTO USE SINCE, OR AS THE RESULT OF, THE GREAT WORLD WAR

Only the words difficult to spell, pronounce, accent, or use are included in this group. They will well repay careful study.

ace—an aviator who greatly distinguished himself during the war.
acidosis—a form of auto-intoxication.
addict—one addicted to the use of drugs or narcotics.
aerostat—a passive balloon.
agenda—program or order of business for a conference.
aileron—a small plane or surface of a flying machine.
ailette—part of the wing surface of an aeroplane.
albatros—a certain make of German aeroplane.
animonal [*a-nim′-o-nal*]—a high explosive.
ankylose—to grow together into one, like two joints.
Anzac—a soldier from Australia or New Zealand, formed from the first letters of the following words: Australia New Zealand Army Corps.
argyrol—a powder used as an anæsthetic.

argon—another name for helium, a non-inflammable gas used for balloons.

aspirin—a kind of drug.

aviate—to fly in an aëroplane.

aviator—one who navigates an aëroplane.

avion—a kind of aëroplane.

bakelite—a manufactured article used in making parts of radio apparatus.

ballistite—a smokeless powder.

ballonet, or **balonette**—an air chamber attached to a balloon.

barrage [*bar-rage'*]—a curtain of smoke or fire.

Bertha—a nickname for one of the big German guns.

Binet [*bee-nay'*]—the name of a scientist who has invented a kind of intelligence test; also the system itself.

bitter-ender—one holding out to the last against any negotiation with the Central Powers of Europe.

blighty—English soldier's fond name for home.

blimp—a small dirigible balloon.

bloc—a close and effectively organized special interest operating on a legislative body.

Boche—contemptuous name for a German.

boloism—the practice of acting as an agent for the enemy during a war.

bolshevism—a Russian word meaning extreme radicalism.

bolshevik—a member of the radical wing of the Russian social democratic party.

bromide—an effete and worn out expression.

bromidion—one fond of using effete and worn out expressions.

buddy—a brother-in-arms.

cabbage-cutter—a French soldier's name for an old-time bayonet.

cabinette—a radio term.

cafeteria—a "help-yourself" eating-house.

camouflage—a device for concealing artillery or supplies in wartime.

camoufleur—one who is skilled in the art of camouflage.

canard—a type of aëroplane.

cartel—a form of agreement entered into by two or more business houses.

cascaron—a container like an eggshell filled with confetti.

charabanc—English word for an autobus.

Charlotte—slang for a kind of field piece.

chestnuts—slang for bullets.

coffee-mill—slang for machine gun.

communique—a despatch or announcement, given out officially.

cootie—a louse.

copain—a comrade.

corkscrew—poilu slang for an old-time bayonet.

coucou—slang for small bombshell.

dehydration—drying of fruits or vegetables by removing all moisture.

doughboy—an American soldier.

dud—an unexploded shell.

empennage—a stabilizing tail to an aëroplane or dirigible balloon.

escadrille—a group of aëroplanes flying in regular phalanx.

escalator—movable steps.

farmerette—a woman farmer.

fifty-fifty—share and share alike. Bearing an equal burden of responsibility.

flivver—a kind of small destroyer. Also a kind of popular motor car.

fokker—a German monoplane.

gimper—one who does everything better than he is supposed to.

gob—an American sailor.

go West—to die.

groceteria, grocerteria—a "help-yourself" grocery store.

hangar—an aëroplane garage.

homoteria—a kind of restaurant something like a cafeteria.

hoosgow—slang for guardhouse.

Hooverize—a word coined from the proper name

Hoover, meaning to exercise economy in the preparation and use of food.

humdinger—a good fellow, or a fine thing.

Hun—a word of opprobrium for a German.

irredenta—a section of northern Italy taken from Austria during the war.

jazz—a kind of ragtime music.

jitney—a five-cent piece; also short for an autobus charging a five-cent fare.

jitneur—one who drives a "jitney" 'bus.

Josephine—slang for modern bayonet.

kamerad—a German word meaning "comrade," used during the war.

kitchenette—a small alcove fitted up as a kitchen in an apartment.

kultur—"the organized efficiency of a nation without regard to the rights of the individual."

Lazloism—applied to supposed friendliness of a resident enemy alien.

liaison [*le-a-zon'*]—coördination between army officers, or army units.

limy, limey—a portion of limejuice.

look-see—a peep, or glimpse.

lorry—motor truck [plural *lorries*].

lounge-lizard—a person who lounges about, and takes no interest in what is going on around him.

mandatary, or **mandatory**—a backward nation placed

under the tutelage or supervision of a more advanced nation.

moratorium—formal permission granted to a debtor to delay the payment of a debt incurred.

novocaine [*no-vo′-ca-ine*]—a local anæsthetic.

olona—a Hawaiian textile fabric something like hemp.

orientator—a machine for familiarizing prospective aviators with the varying motions of an aëroplane. Used in aviation schools.

pacifist—one advocating the abolition of war.

paravane—a device for diverting a mine at sea.

Pelmanism—the doctrine that "all men may become equally learned and efficient."

periscope—a device used on a submarine for locating any other object at sea.

pianolog, pianologue—a recitation with piano accompaniment.

pill box—a reinforced concrete shelter for machine gun crews.

profiteer—one who takes unfair advantage of the market to gain extra profit.

prunes—slang for bullets.

pussyfooting—acting stealthily, or secretively. [*Pussyfooter.*]

radiogram—a message sent or received by a radio apparatus through wireless telegraphy.

realtor—a real estate broker.

revanche—French for revenge.

roasting spit—slang for bayonet.

rookie—a recruit.

Rosalie—slang for bayonet.

sabotage—destruction of machinery, etc., by strikers.

Sammie—French for United States soldier.

sector—part of a line occupied by a battalion.

shell shock—nervous breakdown as the result of continued explosion of shells in war.

shofar—ram's horn used in Jewish ceremonies. Symbolic of consecration to service.

Sinn Fein [*shin-fane*]—an Irish phrase meaning "for ourselves." Sinn Feiners, a band of Irish patriots.

slacker—a shirker in war time.

smileage—applied to advance sale of tickets or coupons to performances during the war.

Soviet—a Russian elective governing-body.

sparrows—slang for small bombshells.

spellbinder—one who can make such convincing speeches as to hold his audience "spellbound."

stagnuck—any one who gets words, things, persons, or places generally mixed up.

stand-patter—one opposed to change of any kind.

static—a radio or wireless term meaning a buzzing noise.

straddling—a kind of range-finding.

strafe—a German word meaning to punish.

strainagraph—a device for recording the strains experienced by vessels at sea.

tank—an armored motor car with caterpillar tread for use in warfare.

teuf-teuf—French slang for motorcycle.

tional—a kind of high explosive.

torpillage—another word for torpedoing.

trinitrotoluene [*trotyl., TNT*]—a high explosive.

typist—a typewriter operator.

unsewing machine—slang for machine gun.

vitamins, vitamines—ceratin necessary elements of food.

volplane—to glide in an aëroplane to the earth.

vrille—a kind of tail-spin by an aëroplane.

wangle—to struggle through.

whippet—a kind of tank.

whizbang—a kind of large German shell. [Slang.]

wop—slang for Italian; something like "dago."

"Y"—abbreviation for Young Men's Christian Association.

Zeppelin—a large dirigible balloon.

zero—to zero a rifle is to test it.

zero hour—the time when an attack on the enemy is to be made.

zooming—the screaming noise made by a shell passing overhead.

GROUP 20

A FEW COINED WORDS

absquatulate—to make a quick get-a-way; to quit.

addressograph—a machine for printing addresses.

Ampico—a self-playing piano. From the first two letters of each of the words *Am*erican *Pi*ano *Co*mpany.

autobus—an omnibus run by gasoline.

briquette, briquet—a brick-shaped mass used for fuel.

Congoleum—a kind of linoleum.

Crex—a woven fiber used for rugs.

Duo Art—a certain make of reproducing piano.

evenée—an evening performance; after *matinée*.

goon—one who writes in a heavy style.

goonish—heavy, labored.

highbrow—one highly cultured.

highlowbrow—one neither ignorant, nor highly cultured—just medium.

jagger—one who writes with a light touch; opposite of goon.

Lux—a flaked laundry soap.

mortician—an undertaker.

Nabisco—a sweetened biscuit. From the first two or three letters of the words *Na*tional *Bis*cuit *Co*mpany.
pedanticulous—pretending to deep learning.
pushfulness—the ability to push, or get, ahead.
renawlee—novice, or second-rate person.
smartalecky—vain, knowing it all.
standallism—extreme conservation. [*Standstillism.*]
waspen—shaped like a wasp, thin in the middle.
wavement—movement like waving.
Welte Mignon—a certain make of reproducing piano.

GROUP 21

PROPER NAMES FOUND DIFFICULT TO SPELL OR PRONOUNCE

The correct spelling of proper names is almost an art in itself. There is no rule governing either the spelling or pronunciation of such words; each one must be studied and memorized separately. The most commonly misspelled and mispronounced words are included in this list.

Persons

M., Mythological—Greek or Roman. *q. v.*, which see.

Achilles [*a-kil'-leez*]. A hero of the Trojan War. [See Homer's "Iliad."]

Addams, Jane [Miss]. A prominent Social Settlement worker. [Note the two *d*'s in Addams.]

Adonais [*Ad-o-na'-is*]. A poetical name for the poet Keats.

Adonis [*A-dō'-nis*]. M. A beautiful youth beloved by Venus. [Note the long *o* in Adonis.] Do not pronounce this word *A-don'-is*.

Æneas [*Æ-ne′-as*]. A hero of the Trojan War. [See Homer's "Iliad."]

Æschylus [*es′-ki-lus*]. A Greek tragic poet.

Æsop [*e′-sop*]. A Greek writer of fables.

Agassiz [*ag′-a-sy*]. A Swiss scientist.

Aïda [*ah-ee′-da*]. A character in an opera of that name by the Italian composer, Verdi. [Note the pronunciation—three syllables.]

Aladdin [*a-lad′-in*]. A character in one of "The Arabian Nights" tales. [Note the one *l* and the two *d*'s.]

Alcyone [*al-sī′-o-ne*—not *al-see-o′-ne*]. M. A daughter of the god of the winds. Afterward changed to a star, the brightest star in the constellation Pleiades [*ple′-ya-deez*] *q.v.*

Alma Tadema [*al′-ma tad′-e-ma*]. A noted British painter.

Amphitrite [*am-fi-tri′-te*]. M. A sea goddess.

Anaxagoras [*an-ak-sag′-o-ras*]. A famous Greek philosopher.

Anchises [*an-ki′-seez*]. M. The father of Æneas, *q.v.*

Andromeda [*an-drom′-e-da*]. M. A beautiful maiden chained to a rock and rescued by Perseus, a Greek hero. Afterward changed to a constellation.

Antiochus [*an-ti′-o-kus*]. A king of Syria.

Aphrodite [*af′-ro-di-te*]. M. The Greek goddess of love and beauty, corresponding to the Roman goddess, Venus.

Apollo [*a-pol'-lo*]. M. The Roman god of poetry, music, and medicine. [Note the one *p*, and the two *l*'s.]

Aquinas, Thomas [*a-kwi'-nas*]. An Italian teacher of the Middle Ages.

Archimedes [*ar-kim-me'-deez*]. A Greek mathematician.

Arion [*a-ri'-on;* pronounced *ā'-ri-un* when used as the name of a musical or other organization]. A Lesbian [Greece] poet. Do not confuse with Ori'on, *q.v.*

Arthur [Do not spell this name *au'-thor*].

Augustine, Saint [*aw-gus'-tin*]. A Church Father. [See *St. Aug'ustine*, a town in Florida.]

Bacchus [*bak'us*]. M. The Roman god of wine and the grape harvest. Same as the Greek god Dionysius.

Beatrice [*bee'-a-tris*]. A girl's name.

Beauchamp [*bee'-cham*]. An English general.

Beelzebub [*bee-el'-ze-bub*]. A prince of evil spirits. [See Milton's "Paradise Lost."]

Beethoven [*ba'-to-ven*]. A Prussian musical composer.

Berenice [*ber-e-ni'-see*]. An Egyptian queen, whose hair was believed to have been changed to a constellation.

Bismarck [*bis'-mark*]. A German statesman. [Note the *c* before the *k* in *Bismarck*.]

Bonheur [*bon-ner'*]. A noted French artist.

Botticelli [*bot-ti-chel'-li*]. A famous Italian artist.

Bowdoin [*bo'-dn*]. A philanthropist who founded Bowdoin College.

Buddha [*bŏŏ′-da*]. A philosopher of India who founded the religion of Buddhism. [Sometimes known as Gautama.]

Bysshe [*bish*]. The middle name of Shelley, an English poet.

Cæsar [*see′-zer*], **Julius.** A famous Roman statesman. [Note the *a* before the *e* in *Cæsar.*]

Calliope [*cal-lī′-o-pe*]. M. The muse of poetry.

Carnegie [*car-nĕg′-i*]. Philanthropist. [Accent the second syllable in *Carnegie.*]

Cassiopeia, Cassiopea [*cas-si-o-pe′-ya*]. M. Wife of a king of Ethiopia. Her chair was believed by the ancients to have been transformed into the constellation now known as Cassiopeia's Chair.

Cellini [*chel-le′-ni*]. An Italian artist.

Cenci [*chen′-chi*], **Beatrice.** "A Roman girl famous for her beauty and her tragic fate."

Charlemagne [*shar′-le-mane*]. Emperor of the Western Empire in 800 A.D.

Charon [*ka′-ron*]. M. The ferryman of Hades.

Cheops [*ke′-ops*]. An Egyptian king after whom the largest pyramid was named.

Chisholm [*chiz′-um*]. A family name.

Chopin [*sho-pang′*]. A noted French-Polish composer.

Cid [*sid*]. The title of a famous Spanish hero.

Clemenceau [*kla-mahn-so′*]. A French statesman.

Corregio [*ko-red′-jo*]. An Italian artist.

Damocles [*dam′-o-kleez*]. A famous courtier of one of the kings of Syracuse.

Dante [*dan′-ti*]. An Italian writer.

Diogenes [*di-oj′-e-neez*]. A Greek philosopher.

Disraeli [*diz-ra′-li*]. A noted British statesman.

Don Juan [*don ju′-an*]. A Spanish hero of romance. [Spanish pronunciation *don hwahn′*.]

Dumas [*dŏŏ-mah′*]. A French author—father and son.

Euphrosyne [*yew-frŏs′-ĭ-nee*]. M. One of the three graces. The poet wrote:

> Then come, thou goddess, fair and free,
> In heav'n yclept Euphrosyne.

The stenographer transcribed the quotation from his notes:

> Then came the goddess, fair and free,
> In heaven she crept and froze her knee.

Euripedes [*ew-rip′-e-deez*]. A Greek tragic poet.

Eurydice [*ew-rid′-e-see*]. M. The wife of Orpheus, who was snatched away from him because he looked back to see if she was following him out of Hades, whence he had gone to fetch her.

Faust [*fowst*]. The hero of a celebrated drama by the German poet Goethe [*q.v.*].

Froude [*frōōd*]. English historian.

Foch [*fōsh*]. A French general in the World War.

Giotto [*jō′-tō*]. A well-known Italian painter.

Goethals [*go′-thals*]. An American engineer of note.

Goethe [*gŭ—u* as in urn, *tĕ—e* as in papĕr, *gŭ′-tĕ;* not *go-eeth,* nor *gerty,* nor *gȧ′-te*]. A celebrated German poet.

Gounod [*goo-no′*]. A French musical composer.

Guido Reni [*gwee′-do ra′-ne.*]. An Italian painter.

Haroun al Raschid [*ha-roon′ ȧl ra-sheed′*]. A celebrated Caliph of Bagdad.

Helen [*hel′-en*—only one *l* in *Helen*].

Henry [*hen′-ry*—not *Hennery*]. Only one *n* and one *e* in *Henry.*

Huerta [*wer′-ta*]. A Mexican general.

Hygeia [*hi-je′-ya*]. M. Greek goddess of health. The modern word hygiene [*hi′-ji-en,* or *hi′-jeen*] comes from Hygeia, but note how the letters *i* and *e* are transposed—*ei* in *Hygeia,* and *ie* in *hygiene.*

Iphigenia [*if-ĭ-jĕn-i′-a*]. A character in one of the tragedies of Euripides [*q.v.*].

Isaac [*ī′-zăk*]. A proper name. Note the one *s* and the two *a's* in *Isaac.*

Isaiah [*ī-zay′-a*]. A Hebrew prophet.

Jeanne d'Arc [*zheen-dark′*]. A French heroine. English form: *Joan of Arc.*

Jekyll [*jē′-kil*]. The hero of a story by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Joaquin [*waw-keen′*]. Joaquin Miller, an American poet.

Joffre [*zho′-fr*]. A French general.

Johnson—a common family name.

Jonson [no *h*], **Ben.** A famous English dramatist.

Koch [*kōke,* or *kŏtch*]. A German family name.

Kosciusko [*kos-i-us′-ko*]. A Polish patriot.

Lloyd George—A British statesman. Note the two *l's* at the beginning of *Lloyd. Lloyds,* a well-known London insurance firm.

Macaulay—A British author. Note the *-lay* at the end of *Macaulay.* Remember how to spell the last syllable by *Macaulay's* "Lays of Ancient Rome."

Machiavelli [*ma-kya-vel′-li*]. An Italian author and statesman.

Maeterlinck [*mah′-ter-link*]. A Belgian author.

Mascagni [*mas-kahn′-yi*]. An Italian musical composer.

Maupassant [*mo-pas-sahng′*]. A French writer.

Medici [*med′-it-chi*]. A Florentine family of note in the fifteenth century.

Meissonier [*my-sone′-yay*]. A French artist.

Mendelssohn [*men′-del-sone*]. A German musical composer. Note the one *l* and the two *s's* in *Mendelssohn.*

Michelangelo [*my′-kel-an′-jel-o;* Italian pronunciation, *mee′-kel-ahn′-ja-lo*]. Note that this name is written all together, not in two separate words, like Michael Angelo. The first name of this celebrated Italian painter and sculptor was **Buonarroti** [*bwahn-a-ro′-ti*].

Mnemosyne [*ne-mos′-i-nee*—first *m* silent]. M. The Greek goddess of memory. *Mnemonics,* the art of strengthening the memory.

Montague [*mon'-ta-gew*]. A family name. Note the three syllables.

Montesquieu [*mon-tes-kew'*]. A French philosopher.

Nazimova [*nah-zee'-mo-va*]. A Russian actress.

Nebuchadnezzar [*neb-u-kad-nez'-zar*]. Note the *ar* in the last syllable. A Babylonish king.

Nietzsche [*nee'-che*]. A German philosopher.

Odysseus [*o-dis'-us*]. Greek form of Latin name Ulysses, one of the heroes of the Trojan War, referred to in Homer's "Iliad," and the hero of his "Odyssey."

Orion [*o-ri'-on*]. M. A hunter of Greek mythology; said to have been afterward changed into a constellation which bears his name.

Orpheus [*or'-fewss*]. M. A poet and musician of Thrace. [See "Myths of Greece and Rome."]

Paderewsky [*pa-de-ref'-ski*]. A Polish musician.

Pasteur [*pas-ter'*]. A noted French chemist.

Penelope [*pe-nel'-o-pe*]. Wife of Odysseus or Ulysses, *q.v.*

Pinchot [*pin'-cho*], **Gifford.** An American forest expert.

Poincare [*pwan-ka-ra'*]. A French statesman.

Psyche [*si'-kee*]. M. A beautiful maiden beloved of Cupid, or Eros, the god of love. Afterward symbolic of the soul. *Psychology,* study of the mind or soul, from *Psyche.* [Note the silent *p* in both words.]

Puccini [*poo-che'-ni*]. Italian musical composer.

Richelieu [*re-she-lyu′*]. A famous cardinal and statesman of France.

Roentgen [*runt′-gen,* not *jen*]. Discoverer of the X-ray. A German scientist.

Roosevelt [*ro′-ze-velt*—not *rooss′-a-velt*], **Theodore.** American statesman and traveler. One-time President of the United States.

Scheherazade [*she-ha-ra-za′-de*]. The supposed teller of the tales which make up "The Arabian Nights."

Tannhäuser [*tahn′-hoi-zer*]. A German legendary hero; also a German grand opera of that name by Richard Wagner.

Tchaikowsky [*chi-kof′-ski*]. A Russian composer and pianist.

Terpsichore [*terp-sik′-o-re*]. M. Goddess of the dance.

Thackeray [*thack′-er-ay*]. An English author of note. [Note the *ay* at the end of this name. Compare with Macaulay, *q.v.*]

Thais [*tah′-ees*]. A character in a lyric comedy of that name by Massenet, a French composer.

Tut-Ankh-Amen [*tŏŏt-ahn-kah′-men*—not *"Toot and come in."*]. A king of Egypt whose tomb has recently been uncovered.

Ulysses [*yew-lis′-seez*]. A hero of the Trojan War. [Same as Odysseus, *q.v.*]

Venizelos [*ven-i-ze′-los*]. A Greek statesman.

Vespucci [*ves-poot′-che*]. An Italian navigator. America was named from the first name of *Vespucci,* Amerigo.

Xanthippe [*zan-thip'-pi*]. The wife of Socrates.

Xerxes [*zerk'-seez*]. A king of Persia.

Ysaye [*e-za'-ye*]. A Belgian violinist.

Zeppelin [*zep'-e-lin*]. A German airship inventor and navigator.

Zeus [*zoos'*—not *zee'-us*]. M. The Greek name in mythology for the king of the gods corresponding to the Roman Jupiter.

Places

Abyssinia [*ab-i-sin'-i-a*]. Note the two *s*'s and one *n* in *Abyssinia*. A country in Africa. Compare with *abyss*.

Afghanistan [*af-gan-i-stan'*]. Note the accent on the *last* syllable. A country in Asia.

Aisne [*ane*]. A river in France.

Albuquerque [*al-boo-ker'-ka*]. Note the accent on the *ker*. A city in New Mexico.

Allegany—a town in Maryland, also in New York; *Alleghany*, a county; *Allegheny*, a river, also a range of mountains. Note the difference in spelling in these three names.

Alsace-Lorraine [*al-sas'-lo-rane'*]. Provinces between France and Germany.

Annapolis [*a-nap'-o-lis*]. A city in Maryland. Note the two *n*'s. Named after Queen Anne.

Apennines [*ap'-e-nīnz*]. A mountain range in Italy. Note only one *p*, but two *n's*.

Appomattox [*ap-o-mat'-tux*]. A town in Virginia. Two *p's* and two *t's*.

Arkansas [*ar'-kan-saw*]. One of the United States. Say *saw*, not *sas*, in *Arkansas*.

Aroostook [*a-roos'-took*]. A river and county in Maine. Accent *roos*, not *a*, in *Aroos'took*.

Asheville [*ash'-vil*]. A city in North Carolina. Note the *e* after *Ash* in *Asheville*.

Asuncion [*a-soon-se-on'*]. A city in Paraguay. Only one *s*. Note the *cion* at the end.

Atchison [*at'-chi-sun*]. A city in Kansas. Do not forget the *t*.

Avignon [*a-ve-nyon'*]. A city in France. Silent *g*.

Avon [*ā'-von*]. River in England; [*av'-on*], town in Connecticut. Sound the *a* as in *ate* when speaking of *Stratford-on-Avon*.

Baton Rouge [*bă'ton-roozh'*]. A city in Louisiana. Be careful not to spell the second word *rogue*. There is no *rogue* in *Baton Rouge*. [*Rouge* for the face.] The name means literally *red stick*.

Bay [or Bai] reuth [*bi-roit'*]. A city in Germany.

Beaufort [*bo'-fort*]. A town in North Carolina; [*bew'-fort*], a town in South Carolina.

Beaumont [*bo'-mont*]. A city in Texas. Do not pronounce *beau* like *bew* in *Beaumont*.

Berkeley [*berke'-ley*]. A city in California. Note the three *e's*.

Bingen [*bing′-en*—not *bin′-jen,* or *bin′-gen*]. A city in Germany. "For I was born in Bing′-en, fair Bing′-en on the Rhine."

Binghamton [*bing′-am-tun*]. A city in New York. No *p* in this *Binghamton;* but you must put a *p* in *Binghampton,* Tennessee.

Birmingham [*ber′-ming-am*]. A city in Alabama. Drop the *h* when pronouncing *Birmingham.* [No *ham* in *Birmingham.*]

Blenheim [*blen′-em*]. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough, in England. Drop the *h* when pronouncing *Blenheim.* Also change the *-eim* to *-em.*

Bogota [*bo-go-tah′*]. A city in Colombia, South America. But *bo-go′-ta,* a city in New Jersey.

Boise [*boy-zay′*]. A city in Idaho. Two syllables in *Boise.*

Boulogne [*boo-lone′*]. A city in France. Do not make boo-*lo*-ny out of *Boulogne* when giving it the English pronunciation.

Breslau [*bres′-lou*]. A city in Prussia.

Bretagne [*bre-tan′-yay;* or *Brittany*]. A French province.

Bridgeport [*bridj′-port*]. A city in Connecticut. Not *fort,* but *port,* in *Bridgeport.*

Brindisi [*breen′-de-zee*]. A city in Italy.

Bruges [*broo′-jez*]. A city in Belgium.

Bryn Mawr [*brin mahr′*]. A village in Pennsylvania. Famous college for young women.

Bucharest [*boo-ka-rest'*]. A city in Roumania.

Buenos Aires [*bwa'-nos ī'-ras,* or *bo'-nus ā'-reez*]. A city in Argentina.

Butte [*bewt*]. A city in Montana.

Byzantium [*bi-zan'-shi-um*]. A modern city on the site of old Constantinople.

Cairo [*ki'-ro*]. A city in Egypt; [*ka'-ro*], a city in Illinois.

Calais [*kal'-a*]. A city in France; [*kal'-is*], a city in Maine.

Canaan [*ka'-nan*]. A town in New Hampshire.

Caribbean Sea [*kar-i-bee'-an*]. A section of the Atlantic Ocean near the West Indies. Note the two *b*'s, and the accent in *Caribbean.*

Charlestown—Massachusetts; **Charleston,** South Carolina.

Chautauqua [*shaw-taw'-kwa*]. A lake in New York. Note the three *u*'s in *Chautauqua.*

Cheyenne [*shi-en'*]. A city in Wyoming.

Chihuahua [*chee-wah'-wah*]. A state in Mexico.

Cockaigne [*kok-ane'*]. An imaginary country of pleasure and idleness.

Coeur d'Alene [*ker da-lane'*]. A city in Idaho.

Colombia [*ko-lom'-bi-a*]. A country in South America. Do not confuse with *Columbia,* the poetic name for the United States of America. "*Columbia,* the gem of the ocean."

Connecticut [*con-net'-i-kut*]. One of the United States. Do not forget the two *n*'s, and the *c* before *t* in *Connecticut;* but don't pronounce the word *Connekticut.*

Cordova [*cor'-do-va;* sometimes, **Cordoba**]. A province of Spain.

Curaçao [*koo-rah-say'-o;* or *kew-rah-so'*]. One of the Dutch West Indies islands.

Delaware [*del'-a-ware*]. One of the United States. Note, *del-a,* not *del-e.*

Des Moines [*day-moyn'*]. A city in Iowa. Note the silent *s*'s in *Des Moines.*

Dubuque [*dew-bewk'*]. A city in Iowa. Note the three *u*'s in *Dubuque.* Do not pronounce the first syllable like *doo.*

Duquesne [*doo-kane'*]. A village in Pennsylvania.

Dutchess [*duch'-ess*]. A county in New York. Do not confuse with *duchess,* the title given to the wife of a duke. No *t* in duchess; one *t* in *Dutchess.*

Eau Claire [*o-clare'*]. A city in Wisconsin. Say *o-,* not *you-clare.*

Edinburgh [*ed'-in-bur-ro*]. A city in Scotland.

Elgin [*el'-jin*]. A city in Illinois; [*el'-gin,* hard *g*] Lord Elgin, the British nobleman who gave to the British Museum fragments from the Parthenon known as the "Elgin Marbles."

Gallipoli [*gal-leep'-o-lee*]. A peninsula near the Dardanelles.

Genoa [*jen'-o-a*]. A city in Italy.

Gibraltar [*ji-brawl′-ter*]. A gigantic rock at the entrance to the straits of that name. Note the *ar* in the last syllable.

Greenwich [*green′-witch*]. A village in New York; a section of the older part of New York City; [*grin′-ij*], the Greenwich Observatory in London, England.

Hawaii [*hah-wy′-ee*—not *hah-wi′-ya*]. An island in the Pacific Ocean. Hawaiian [*hah-wy′-yan*], pertaining to Hawaii.

Hawarden [*hay′-wahr-den*]. A town in Iowa; [*har′-den*], Gladstone's castle.

Heidelberg [*hei′-del-berg*]. A city in Germany. Not *burg*.

Helena [*hel′-e-na*]. A city in Montana; but **St. Helena** [*Hel-ee′-na*], the island to which Napoleon Bonaparte was exiled.

Himalaya [*hi-ma′-la-ya*—not *him-a-lay′-a*]. A range of mountains in Asia.

Houston [*hews′-tun*]. A city in Texas, also *Sam Houston;* [*hous′-tun*], a street in New York City.

Irak [*ee-rahk′*]. Asia Minor.

Jugo-Slavia [*yoo′-go slah′-ve-a*]. One of the new Balkan states.

Lachine [*la-sheen′*]. Famous rapids in the St. Lawrence river.

Las Vegas [*lahs va′-gas*]. A city in New Mexico.

Leavenworth [*lev′-en-worth*]. A city in Kansas. Note the *a* in *Leavenworth.*

Leominster [*lem′-in-ster*]. A town in Massachusetts. Do not sound the *o* in *Leominster.*

Liége [*lee-āzhe′*]. A province in Belgium.

Lille [*leel*]. A city of France.

Limoges [*le-mozh′*]. A city in France.

Louisiana [*loo-ee-zee-an′-a*—not *looze′-i-ana*]. One of the United States. After King Louis of France.

Lys [*leez*]. A river in France.

Mackinac [*mak′-i-naw*]. Strait between Lake Michigan and Lake Huron. Pronounce the *nac* like *naw.*

Malaga [*mal′-a-ga*]. A province in Spain.

Manila [*ma-nil′-a*]. Capital city of the Philippine Islands. Only one *l* in *Manila.*

Marseilles [*mahr-sales′*]. A city in France. But "The Marseillaise"—the national song of France—is pronounced *mar-se-lyaze′.*

Massachusetts [*mas-sa-choo′-sets*]. One of the United States. Note the double *s,* and the double *t.*

Mediterranean [*med-i-ter-ra′-ne-an*]. The sea enclosed by Europe, Asia, and Africa. Double *r.*

Milwaukee [*mil-waw′-kee*]. A city in Wisconsin.

Minneapolis [*min-ne-ap′-o-lis*]. A city in Minnesota. Note the double *n* in *Minneapolis.*

Mississippi [*mis-sis-sip′-pi*]. Note the four *s*'s and the two *p*'s in *Mississippi.*

Missouri [*mis-soo′-ri*]. One of the United States. Not *mis-soo′-ra.*

New Jersey [*new jer′-zy*—not *noo-joi′-zy*]. One of the United States.

New Orleans [*new or′-le-anz*—not *noo or-leenz′*]. A city in Louisiana.

Oise [*wahz*]. A river in France.

Oklahoma [*ok-la-ho′-ma*—not *oke*]. One of the United States. Note the *a* before the *ho* in *Oklahoma.*

Pall Mall [*pel mel′*]. A famous street in London, England.

Pasadena [*pas-a-de′-na*]. A city in California. Note the one *s* in *Pasadena.*

Paterson [*pat′-er-sun*]. A city in New Jersey. Only one *t* in *Paterson.*

Peloponnesus [*pel-o-po-nee′-sus*]. Southern peninsula of Greece. Sometimes called *Morea.* Note the double *n.*

Philippines [*fil′-i-peens*]. Group of islands southeast of Asia. Note the one *l* and the two *p's.* Named after King Philip [only one *l*] of Spain. [See Filipino.]

Pisa [*pee′-za*]. A city in Italy famous for its leaning tower.

Piscataqua [*pis-cat′-a-qua*]. A river in New Hampshire.

Pittsburgh [*pits′-berg*]. A city in Pennsylvania. Note the double *t*,—for the city was named after William Pitt,—and the *h* at the end of *Pittsburgh.*

Poitiers [*pwah-tyā′*]. A city in France.

Pompeii [*pom-pay′-e*—not *pom′-pey*]. The ancient buried city near Naples, Italy.

Poughkeepsie [*po-kip′-si*]. A city in New York.

Przemysl [*pshĕ′-mĭshl-y′*]. A town in Austria.

Reading [*red′-ing*]. A city in Pennsylvania. Do not pronounce this name like *reeding*.

Rheims [*reemz*]. A city in France.

Sacramento [*sak-ra-men′-to*]. The capital city of California. Note the second *a*. No *e* before *men* in *Sacramento*.

Salamis [*sal′-a-mis*]. A Grecian island and adjacent gulf. One *l*; accent on *sal*.

San Jose [*san ho-zay′*]. A city in California. Note the two syllables in the second word. Do not say *San Joze*, or *San Josey*.

San Juan [*san hwan′*—not *san jew-an′*]. The name of several cities and towns in the United States and Mexico. Note the silent *j* in *San Juan*.

Sault Sainte Marie [*soo sant mā′-re*]. A city in Michigan. Sometimes written *Sault Ste. Marie*.

Savannah [*sa-van′-a*]. A city in Georgia. Note the *h* at the end of *Savannah*, and compare with *savanna*, an Indian word meaning a treeless plain.

Schenectady [*sken-ek′-ta-di*]. A city in New York.

Schuylkill [*skool′-kil*]. A river and county in Pennsylvania.

Scituate [*sit′-yew-ate*]. A town in Massachusetts.

Seattle [*se-at'-l*]. A city in Washington. Be sure to accent the *at* in *Seattle.*

Seville [*se-vil'*]. A province and city of Spain.

Sinai [*si'-ni*—sometimes, *si'-na-i. Si'-ni* preferred]. A peninsula projecting into the Red Sea.

Sioux City [*soo city*]. A city in Iowa.

Soissons [*swah-son'*]. A town in France.

Spokane [*spo-kan'*]. A city in Washington. Say *kan,* not *kane,* when pronouncing *Spokane.*

Sweden [*swee'-den*]. A country in northern Europe. No double *e* in *Sweden,* or in *Swedish.*

Tahoe [*tā'-ho,* or *tah'-ho*]. A lake in California.

Taliaferro [*tol'-i-ver*]. A county in Georgia.

Tallahassee [*tal-a-has'-si*]. A city in Florida. Note the three pairs of double letters in *Tallahassee* [*see,* not *sie*].

Tennessee [*ten-e-see'*]. Note the three pairs of double letters in *Tennessee.*

Terre Haute [*ter'-e hote'*]. A city in Indiana.

Thames [*temz*]. A river in England; but the Thames River in Connecticut is pronounced *thames.*

Thessalonica [*thess-a-lo-nī'-ka*]. A city mentioned in the New Testament. Now known as Salonica [*sa-lo-ne'-ka*].

Trafalgar [*tra-fal'-gar*]. A cape on the coast of Spain. A well-known square in London, England. Note the *ar* in the last syllable of Trafalgar.

Trondhjem [*tron′-yem*]. A city in Norway. Note the silent *d* and *j* in *Trondhjem.*

Tucson [*too-son′*]. A city in Arizona. [Do not sound the *c* when pronouncing *Tucson.* [Never spell it *Tuscon.*]

Turin [*tew′-rin,* or *tu-rĭn′*]. A city in Italy.

Tuskegee [*tus-kee′-gee—g* hard as in *get*]. A town in Alabama, site of a famous industrial school founded for members of his own race by Booker T. Washington, an American colored educator.

Uruguay [*yew′-u-gwā* or *ōō-rōō-gwī′*]. A country in South America. Note the three *u*'s in *Uruguay.*

Verdun [*ver-dun′*]. A town in France.

Vladivostok [*vla-di-vos-tok′*]. A city in Siberia.

Wemyss [*wemz*]. A parish and castle in Scotland.

Wichita [*wich′-i-tah*]. A city in Kansas. Do not put a *t* before the *ch* in this word. There is no *witch* in *Wichita.*

Wilkes-Barre [*wilks′-bar-ri*]. A city in Pennsylvania. Two separate words, joined by a hyphen. Never write this name as one word, or as two entirely separate words.

Willamette [*wi-lam′-et*]. A river in Oregon. Do not forget to accent the *lam* in *Willamette.*

Worcester [*woos′-ter*]. A city in Massachusetts. Pronounce this word in two syllables, and omit the first *r.* Remember there is no *h* in *Worcester.*

Xenia [*ze'-ni-a*]. A city in Ohio. Pronounce *x* like *z* in *Xenia.*

Youghiogheny [*yok-o-ga'-ni*]. A river in West Virginia. Note all the silent letters in *Youghiogheny.*

Ypres [*eepr,* or *ee'-pr*]. A town in Belgium.

Ypsilanti [*ip-si-lan'-ti*]. A city in Michigan. Change the *y* to *i* when pronouncing *Ypsilanti.*

Zuider Zee [*zi'-der zee'*]. A landlocked inlet of the Netherlands. Forget the *u* when pronouncing *Zuider Zee.*

Zurich [*zoo'-rik*]. A city in Switzerland.

Adjectives Derived from Proper Names

Buddhism [*bood'-izm*]. The religion of Buddha, *q.v.*

Cappuccini [*cap-poo-chee'-ni*]. Relating to the order of the Capuchin monks. The Cappuccini Monastery is at Amalfi, Italy.

Czechoslovak [*chek-o-slo'-vak*]. Pertaining to the new Balkan state of Czechoslovakia.

Damascene [*dam-a-seen'*]. Pertaining to the city of Damascus, like damascene lace, iron work, etc.

Elysian [*e-lee'-zhan*]. Pertaining to Elysium, or the Elysian Fields, the Greek idea of the abode of the blessed.

Filipino [*fil-i-pe'-no*]. A native of the Philippine Islands. Note the replacing of the *ph* by *f* in *Filipino.* Only one *p* and one *l.*

Herculean [*her-ku′-le-an*—not *her-cu-le′-an*]. Pertaining to the mythical hero, Hercules. Requiring unusual strength, like a *Herculean* task.

Israelite [*iz′-ra-el-ite*]. Another name for Hebrew or Jew. Never spell this word *Isreal.* Note that the *a* comes before the *e* in *Israelite.*

Italian [*ĭ-tal′-yan,* never *ī* as in *ice*]. A native of Italy. Also *ĭtalics,* a kind of type. Short *i,* as in *ĭt.*

Jacobean [*jak-o-be′-an* or *ja-kō′-be-an*]. Pertaining to the reign of King James of England, the Latin form of whose name is Jacobus. Do not confuse with *Jacobin* [*jak′-o-bin*], a member of a French club which flourished during the French Revolution. See also Jacobite, pertaining to a form of church organization existing in Syria in ancient times.

Kemalist [*kem′-a-list*]. An adherent of Mustapha Kemal Pasha, the leader of the Turks in their struggle to regain Constantinople in 1922-23.

Lennite [*len′-nite*]. An adherent of Lenin, a Russian political leader during and after the great European war of 1914-1919.

Machiavellian [*mak-i-a-vel′-li-an*]. Pertaining to the Florentine statesman, Machiavelli, *q.v.*

Malaproprian [*mal-a-pro′-pri-an*]. Pertaining to Mrs. Malaprop, a character in Sheridan's "Rivals," noted for her ludicrous misuse of words. Ex. "He was as headstrong as an allegory [alligator] on the banks of the Nile." Grotesque use of words. [See p. 10.]

Mohammedan [*mo-ham′-me-dan*]. Relating to Mohammed, the founder of the religion of the Moslems in the East, Mohammedanism.

Moresque [*mor-esk′*]. Pertaining to the Moors, like the Moresque style of architecture.

Nazarene [*naz-a-rene′*]. A native of Nazareth, a town in Palestine. Do not confound with *Nazarite,* a member of an ancient Hebrew order dedicated to sacred things.

Nicæan [*ni-see′-an*]. A native of Nicæa, an ancient city of Asia Minor; an upholder of the Nicene Creed.

Ottoman [*ot′-to-man*]. A Turk. Plural, *Ottomans.* Pertaining to the Ottoman Empire.

Pharisaical [*far-i-sa′-i-cal*]. Like a Pharisee, one of a certain class of Jews in olden time condemned for their formal observance of the law, while lacking its real spirit. Hence, hypocritical.

Pompeian [*pom-pay′-an*]. Relating to Pompeii, *q.v.* A certain shade of red is known as *Pompeian* red.

Portuguese [*por′-tū-geez*]. A native of, or pertaining to, Portugal.

Romanesque [*ro-man-esk′*]. Denoting an architecture similar to the Roman.

Saracenic [*sa-ra-sen′-ik*]. Of the Saracens.

Wesleyan [*wes′-le-an*]. Pertaining to John or Charles Wesley, English religious reformers. *Wesleyan* church, Methodist church.

Proper Names of Things

Æneid [*Æ-ne′-id*]. A poem written by Virgil [Vergil] on the story of the wanderings of Æneas after the Trojan War.

Alamo, The [*ah′-lah-mo*]. An old mission building in San Antonio, Texas, used as a fort in the war of the Texans for independence from Mexico. Be sure to accent the first syllable of *Alamo*.

Apache [*a-pah′-cha,* or *a-patch′-e*]. A tribe of American Indians; also, a well-organized band of criminals which infest the streets of Paris.

Balmoral [*bal-mor′-al*]. A castle in Scotland. Also a kind of woolen underskirt for women.

Bedouin [*bed′-oo-in,* or *bed′-oo-een*]. A member of a tribe of wandering Arabs.

Bolsheviki [*bol-she-vee′-ki*]. Those composing the radical wing of the Russian council or assembly. Opposed to Mensheviki, the minority.

Champs Élysées [*shahng-za-lee-za′*]. A famous boulevard in Paris.

Eiffel Tower [*ef′-fel*]. A celebrated tower in Paris.

Escorial [*es-co′-re-al*]. A combination palace, mausoleum, church, and monastery of vast size near Madrid, Spain.

Eustachian tube [*ew-sta′-ki-an*]. One of the principal tubes of the ear. Named after an Italian physician, Eustachius.

Fahrenheit [*fah'-ren-hite*]. Pertaining to a scale invented by one Gabriel Fahrenheit. The thermometer in common use is patterned after this scale, and named for the inventor. Water freezes at 32° Fahrenheit. Another kind of thermometer is known as the Centigrade.

Faneuil Hall [*fan'-l,* or *fan'-yel*]. A famous building in Boston, Mass., closely connected with the War of 1776. Sometimes called the Cradle of Liberty. [Note the *e* before the *u* in *Faneuil.*] Built by Peter Faneuil, a Boston merchant.

Fascisti [*fa-sees'-ti*]. A society of Italian patriots.

Fronde, The [*frond*]. A political party in France at the time of the French Revolution.

Gila monster [*he'-la*]. A kind of venomous lizard.

Hesperides [*hes-per'-i-deez*]. In Greek mythology nymphs who guarded the famous golden apples.

Hyades [*hi'-a-deez*]. In Greek mythology, nymphs placed in the heavens as the constellation which now bears that name; a group of small stars not far from the constellation Orion, *q.v.*

Khedive [*ke-deev'*]. The title of the Turkish ruler of Egypt. Notice the accent on the last syllable. Never pronounce this word *Kee'-dive.*

Lorelei [*lo'-rel-i*]. A siren in German mythology who lured fishermen to destruction. "The Loreley," a beautiful German song.

Louvre [*loo′-vr*]. A famous old palace in Paris, now used as a museum and art gallery.

Magna Charta [*car′-ta*—not *char-ta*]. The great charter signed by King John of England under compulsion of his barons.

Mardi gras [*mar′-di grah′*]. A carnival connected with Shrove Tuesday, celebrated in New Orleans and other cities, chiefly of Europe. Note the silent *s*, and the small *g*, in *Mardi gras*.

Mensheviki—see Bolsheviki.

Mussulman [*mus′-sul-man*]. A Mohammedan. Plural, *Mussulmans*.

Naiad [*ni′-ad*]. A water nymph in Greek mythology.

Navajo [*nav′-a-ho*]. A tribe of Indians. Note the change of *j* to *h* in *Navajo*.

Nibelungenlied [*ne-be-loon-gen-leed′*]. A celebrated German epic poem used by Richard Wagner as the basis of his grand operas.

Odyssey [*od′-is-sy*]. A poem describing the wanderings of Odysseus [Ulysses], *q.v.* Ascribed to Homer.

Olympiad [*o-lim′-pe-ad*]. A period of time between the ancient Greek Olympian games,—about four years. Revived in modern times.

Paraclete [*par′-a-kleet*] [*clete*, not *cleet*]. Another name for the Holy Spirit. Be careful not to confound this word with *parakeet*, a species of small parrot.

Pentateuch [*pen′-ta-tewk*]. The first five books of the Bible.

Philistine [*fi-lis′-tin*]. A member of one of the tribes of Canaan conquered by the Israelites. In modern usage, one who is "hide-bound," unintelligent, or unwilling to listen to reason, or be convinced.

Pleiades [*ple′-a-deez*]. In Greek mythology, seven maidens translated to the heavens, forming the constellation which now bears that name. [See "Myths of Greece and Rome."]

Quirinal [*kwir′-i-nal* or *kwi-rī′-nal*]. A Roman palace, for many centuries the official residence of the popes of Rome.

Sadducee [*sad′-yew-see*]. The name of a sect in Jerusalem in the time of Christ. Note the double *d,* and the double *e,* in *Sadducee.*

Taj Mahal [*tahj′ mah-hahl′*]. A splendid tomb at Agra, India.

Trovatore, Il [*eel trō-vah-tō′-ra*]. The Troubadour. An opera by the Italian musical composer, Verdi. Note the four syllables in *Trovatore.*

Tuileries [*twe′-le-reez*]. A celebrated palace in Paris, burned in 1871. Now the name of a beautiful garden on the former site of the palace.

Uranus [*ew′-ra-nus*]. One of the planets of our solar system.

Vassar [*vas′-ser*]. The name of a college for women at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Note the *ar* in the last syllable.

Zuñi [*zoon′-ye*]. The name of a tribe of Indians in New Mexico.

GROUP 22

ETYMOLOGY OR WORD ANALYSIS

Etymology is the analyzing of words by pointing out their derivation with relation to root, stem, affixes, and suffixes. It is the reverse of word-building. Many hours may be spent profitably in tracing words in common use back to their original sources. Take a word like *lunatic.*

The ancients worshiped *luna,* the moon, and had the idea that gazing too long upon that luminary was likely to lead to madness; hence, *lunatic,* a mad man. Modern slang, *luny,* or *loony.*

The words given in this group are suggestive merely.

academy—a school or seminary between a grade school and a college; a secondary school privately endowed. From *akademeia,* a grove in Athens where the philosopher, Plato, taught.

agate—a precious stone, used for rings, etc. From the river Achates in Sicily where the agate is found in abundance.

album—a blank book for photographs, autographs, etc. From the Latin *albus,* a tablet on which names of judges and other officers were posted in ancient Rome.

algebra—a method of computing by means of letters and other symbols. From the Arabic *al-jebr,* meaning the reduction of separate parts to one compact whole.

arras—tapestry. From the town of Arras, in France, where it was first manufactured.

artesian—a kind of well made by boring. From Artois, in France, where many such wells are found.

aster—a plant with star-like blossoms. From the Greek word *aster,* a star; *asterisk* is from the same word.

Atlantic—one of the great oceans of the earth. From Atlas, a fabled giant of old.

auspices—pl. of *auspice,* care or guidance; favorable signs. From the Latin *auspex,* a Roman seer who made predictions based on the flight of birds.

authentic—genuine. From the Greek *authentes,* any one who does a thing with his own hand, and therefore vouches for its genuineness.

bayonet—a gun with a dagger fixed at the end. From the city of Bayonne in France where they were first manufactured.

bologna—a sausage. From the city of Bologna in Northern Italy where they are made and eaten in large quantities.

boudoir—a lady's private room. From the French *bouder,* to sulk, or nurse a grouch; to go off by one's self and indulge in self-pity.

braggadocio—boastfulness. From Braggadocchio, a boastful character in Spenser's "Faërie Queen."

buff—a kind of leather made from buffalo hide. From the French word *buffle,* a buffalo.

calico—a printed cotton fabric. From Calicut, India, where it was first manufactured.

calomel—a white powder used in medicine. From the Greek words *calos,* meaning beautiful, and *melas,* black. The manner in which the ingredients are combined results in a *white* substance.

camellia—a tropical plant with beautiful wax-like blossoms. From Camelli, the name of a Spaniard, who first brought the shrub from Asia. [Note the double *l* in *camellia.*]

candidate—an aspirant for some office. From the Latin word *candidus,* meaning white, the color of the toga worn by Roman candidates for office, *candidatus,* to signify their purity of purpose.

canon—a church law. From Latin *canon,* a measuring line.

cañon or **canyon**—a deep valley with steep sides. From the Spanish word *cañon,* meaning a tube.

canter—an easy gallop. From the slow gait at which the pilgrims in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" moved.

cardinal—chief, most important. From the Latin *cardo,* a hinge; something on which some other thing depends.

cathedral—the chief church in a certain district. From the Greek *cathedra,* a seat or chair. The seat of the bishop is supposed to be in the cathedral. See *ex cathedra,* from the chair, meaning, with authority.

catholic—relating to the universal church of Christ. From the Latin *catholicus,* meaning universal, or general.

chaperon—a guardian or attendant upon young women. From the French word *chaperon,* meaning a hood covering the head or face, with two holes for the eyes. [No *e* at the end of *chaperon.*] "A chaperon is supposed not to see too much."

chaplain—a clergyman serving as a spiritual adviser in the army or navy. From the Latin *capella,* a chapel.

charade—a word the syllables of which can be acted out; like interrogate [*inter, row, gate*]. From the French *charra,* to talk.

circuitous—roundabout. From the Latin *circum,* around, and *ire,* to go. *Circus* from the same word.

civil—relating to a state or organized government; also refined, polished. From the Latin word *civilis,* a citizen.

climax—that to which other things lead by a regular gradation. From the Greek *klimax,* a pair of stairs.

colossal—gigantic. From the ancient *colossus,* or giant statue, such as the bronze one at the mouth of the harbor of Rhodes.

copper—a reddish metal. From *Kupros,* the Greek name for the island of Cyprus, formerly renowned for its copper mines.

cynosure—that which attracts attention. From Cynosure, a constellation containing the north star to which

the eyes of sailors and travelers are often turned. The beautifully gowned girl was the *cynosure* of all eyes.

damask—a kind of cloth. From Damascus, in Syria, where it was first manufactured.

dandelion—a common plant with yellow blosoms having narrow sharp-pointed petals. From the Latin *dens,* a tooth, and *leo,* a lion—lion's teeth. [Not *dandy-lion.*]

December—the twelfth month of the year in the modern calendar. Formerly, the tenth month, from the Latin *decem,* meaning ten. September, *septem,* seven; October, *octo,* eight; November, *novem,* nine.

deprecate—to disapprove. From Latin *deprecari,* p.p. *deprecatus,* to seek to avert by prayer.

desolate—deserted. From the Latin *desolare,* to leave alone, from *solus,* alone. From the same word come *solitary, solo,* and *soliloquy.*

diamond—a precious stone. From Latin *adamas,* the hardest metal.

diaper—a linen cloth used for doilies, etc. From the town of Ypres, in France, where it is manufactured.

digress—to turn aside, in speaking, from the main subject. From the Latin *di,* aside, and *gradi,* to walk.

dimity—a figured cotton cloth. From the town of Damietta, in Egypt.

disaster—a sudden unexpected misfortune. From the Latin *dis,* against, and *aster,* a star, from the old belief that men's destinies were governed by the stars.

disease—sickness. From the Latin *dis,* apart, and French *aise,* ease, or comfort. Disease is lack of ease, or comfort.

dissect—to separate and inspect closely. From the Latin *dis,* apart, and *secare,* to cut.

distort—to twist from its real meaning. From the Latin *dis,* apart, and *torquere,* to twist.

dollar—an American coin equal to one hundred cents. From the German word *Joachimsthaler,* a piece of money first coined in the sixteenth century in the valley, or thal, of St. Joachim, in Bohemia. Originally spelled *thaler.*

dunce—a blockhead. From Duns Scotus, a learned philosopher of the Middle Ages. Dunce originally meant a follower of Duns Scotus. Afterward a term of contempt for such a follower—a Duns man, or dunce.

educate—to train mentally, morally, and physically. From Latin *educare,* to lead out (as a child).

encyclopædia—a work treating of a great number of subjects. From Greek *enkuklios,* in a circle, and *paideia,* instruction—instruction in the entire circle of knowledge.

epitaph—a writing on a tomb or grave. From Greek *epi,* upon, *taphos,* a tomb. Note also epigram—*epi,* upon, *graphein,* to write; epitome [a summary, or abridgment]—*epi,* upon, *temnein,* to cut, or cut short; epistle [a letter]—*epi,* upon, *stellein,* to send; epithet [an adjective describing its noun particularly]—*epi,*

upon, *tithenai,* to place; episode [a casual happening] —*epi,* into, or besides, *eisodos,* a coming in, etc.

estuary—a passage where a river meets the sea. From Latin *æstuare,* to boil up, referring to the commotion caused by the meeting of the two currents.

guinea—an English gold coin. From the Guinea coast of West Africa, noted for its gold mines.

gulf—a partially land-locked sea. From Greek, *kolpos,* bosom. "Deep-bosomed Juno."—*Homer.*

halcyon—calm, peaceful. "Halcyon days." From *Latin halcyon,* a bird which the ancients believed built a floating nest, and calmed the waves while waiting for the young birds to hatch.

harbinger—a messenger [of good or ill]. From Middle English, *herbergeour,* one who provides lodging. Later a courtier who provided lodgings for a king in advance of his arrival.

heliotrope—a plant with small, very fragrant blossoms. From Greek *helios,* the sun, and *trepein,* to turn. The heliotrope is supposed to turn towards the sun as it moves across the sky.

hidebound—holding narrow views difficult to change. From certain animals whose skin adheres very closely to the ribs and back.

hippodrome—a kind of circus, specially for horses. From Greek *hippos,* a horse, and *dromos,* a course.

hippopotamus—a very large African beast which lives mostly in the rivers. From Greek *hippo,* horse, and

potamos, river. See also Mesopotamia, from *mesos,* between, and *potamos,* river—the country between the rivers Tigris and Euphrates. Also Potomac, a river in the eastern part of the United States. From *potamos,* river—possibly *the* river!

holiday—a day set apart for formal observance or recreation. From holy day, formerly a church day, the morning of which was spent in devotions, the afternoon in recreation. Hence, only one *l* in *holiday.*

humor—fun, playfulness. From Latin *humor,* meaning moisture as the result of sickness; hence, discomfort. Later, bad humor, good humor, according to the condition of the patient. [Sound the *h;* do not say *'umor.*]

idiot—a fool. From Greek *idiotes,* one in private life, or not in public employ, which was from *idios,* proper, peculiar. Finally, one extremely deficient, mentally.

immolate—to offer in sacrifice. From Latin *im,* in, and *mola,* grains or meal used in an ancient sacrifice.

impound—to place in an enclosure, as stray cattle. From Latin *im,* in, and *ponere,* to put, or place. See also *expound,* to make clear, or explain, from *ex,* out of, and *ponere,* to put, or place. Hence, to expound means to bring forth to the understanding that which is hidden or obscure.

incentive—a spur to action. From Latin *incinere,* to strike up a tune. As a lively dance tune sets the feet to moving, so a right incentive stirs the ambition.

infantry—foot soldiers. From Latin *infans,* a child, later a follower as of a knight or nobleman.

inflame—to provoke, or irritate. From Latin *in,* in, and *flammare,* to flare up, like a fire.

insects—tiny animals the bodies of which appear to be in sections, or segments. From Latin, *insecare,* to cut in.

intelligent—capable of knowing, or understanding. From Latin, *inter,* between, and *legere,* to choose. One who is intelligent is capable of choosing to the best advantage.

isthmus—a narrow slip of land. From *isthmos,* a neck.

kaiser—German spelling and pronunciation of Cæsar, the first Roman emperor. Czar, Russian, from same.

ku klux—a secret organization. From Greek, *kuklos,* a ring or circle.

lavalliere—a necklace. From Louise de la Vallière, a favorite of Louis XIV of France.

macadam—a kind of pavement for roadways. From a method invented by one John McAdam.

manual—done with the hands. From Latin *manus,* hand.

marconigram—a wireless message. From the invention of one Guglielmo Marconi, an Italian inventor.

meander—to wander aimlessly about. From a very winding river in Phrygia.

muslin—a cotton cloth. From Mossoul, a city in Syria where it was first manufactured.

nankeen—a buff-colored cloth. From Nankin, China. where first made.

nerve—a fiber of the human body. From Latin *nervus;* akin to Greek *neuron,* nerve, from *neura,* a bowstring.

obedient—"willing submission to authority." From Latin *ob,* near, and *audire,* to hear. See also audience, from *audire,* to hear.

onyx—a kind of agate. From Greek *onux,* a [finger] nail. A veined onyx resembles a finger nail.

ostracize—to banish temporarily from society. From Greek *ostrakon,* a kind of shell on which the name of the person to be exiled from Athens was written.

pagan—one who has not yet heard of, or accepted, Christianity. From Latin *paganus,* a villager, or countryman. Later, an unbeliever, because those in the country came into the church in ancient times later than those inhabiting the cities.

panic—extreme fright. From the greek god, Pan, whose appearance was supposed to terrify any one who saw him because of his grotesque personality.

pantaloon or **pantaloons**—trousers. From Italian *Pantalone,* a comedy character who wore a queer costume.

pedagogue—a schoolmaster. From Greek *paidos,* a boy, and *agein,* to lead or guide. One who leads a child, as a slave in Athens led his master's children to school.

peddler, pedlar—a dealer in small wares, who goes from house to house. From old English *pedder,* one who carried fish about in peds, or hampers.

peninsula—a section of land almost surrounded by water. From Latin *paene,* almost, and *insula,* an island.

phaëton—a kind of carriage. From Phaëthon, fabled to be the son of Helios, the sun god, and driver of his father's chariot.

pheasant—a game bird. From the river Phasis in Asia Minor, where it is native.

phonetic—pertaining to the voice. From the Greek *phone,* a sound. See telephone. From Greek *tele,* afar, and *phone,* voice, or sound.

pistol—a hand firearm. From Pistoja, a town in Italy.

porcelain—a fine earthenware. From Italian *porcellana,* a shell with a curved edge, shaped like a pig's back [*porcella,* pig]. Porcelain resembles the polished surface of the shell.

port wine—from Oporto, in Portugal, from which large quantities of port wine are exported.

precipitate—to hurry forward. From Latin *præceps,* meaning headlong.

quassia—a South American tree the bark of which is used as a tonic. From Quassi, a negro, who discovered its virtues.

quotient—the result obtained from dividing one number by another. From Latin *quoties,* meaning how often, how many times.

redeem—to ransom from captivity. From Latin *re,* back, and *emere,* to buy.

refrigerator—a chest for keeping ice and perishable food. From Latin *re,* again, and *frigerare,* to make cool.

rendezvous—a meeting-place. From French *rendez-vous,* render yourselves, betake yourselves.

report—to give an account of. From Latin *re,* back, and *portare,* to carry.

rodomontade—boasting. From Rodomonte, a boastful character in one of Ariosto's ballads.

rosary—a string of beads used in connection with saying prayers. From Latin *rosarium,* a place planted with roses. Hence, a collection or string of beads symbolizing beautiful thoughts, or prayers.

sardine—a small fish. From the island of Sardinia, near Italy, where the sardine is found in great numbers.

sardonic—sneering. From a certain plant found in Sardinia which causes the eater to make a wry face.

Saturday—the seventh day of the week. From Latin *dies,* day, and *Saturn,* a Roman deity—Saturn's day.

scale—a series of tones arranged according to pitch, in ascending or descending order. From Latin *scala,* a ladder.

scrupulous—exact, very careful. From Latin *scrupulosus,* a small, sharp stone. Small sharp stones make one *scrupulous* about where to place one's feet, especially when walking without shoes and stockings.

serenade—music played at night under ladies' windows. From Latin *serenus,* serene.

silhouette—a portrait made by tracing the outline of a shadow; cut out in profile. From Étienne de *Silhouette,* a French minister of finance who aimed to cut the state expenses.

silly—foolish. From Middle English *seli,* happy. Later, lucky, then blessed, then simple, innocent; finally, weak, foolish.

sincere—true, unassuming. From Latin *sine,* without, and *cera,* wax, from the Roman custom of writing for permanent use on a tablet which was not covered with wax; therefore, genuine.

sinister—indicative of danger, or evil. From Latin, *sinister,* meaning, on the left hand. Anything coming from the left was, to the Romans, a menace, or portentous of harm. The superstition survives in "seeing the moon over the right shoulder for good luck."

sirloin—a special cut of beefsteak. An old legend says a certain king as a merry jest *knighted* a particularly tender and juicy cut of beefsteak, declaring that thereafter it should be known as Sir Loin! Skeats says, however, that this story is "mere trash."

spaniel—a small pet dog of a certain breed. From Hispaniola, or Haiti, where first discovered.

spirit—the real principle of life; the "soul" of man. From *spirare,* to breathe. God breathed the breath of life into man, and he became a living, thinking human being. See aspire, to desire earnestly, from *ad,* toward, and *spirare,* to *breathe.* One who aspires to reach the summit of a mountain breathes hard in his efforts to get to the top. Also inspired, moved by divine influence; through having breathed in [*in,* in, and *spirare,* to breathe] the "divine afflatus," or breath from above.

Perspire, from *per,* through, and *spirare,* to breathe. Respire [to inhale and exhale air through the lungs] from *re,* again, and *spirare,* to breathe.

squirrel—a small quadruped, with a large bushy tail. From Greek *skiouros,* a "shadow-tail." "The squirrel sits in the shadow of his own tail."

strain—to make violent effort. From Latin, *stringere,* to bind tight.

suburban—pertaining to an outlying part of a town or city. From Latin, *sub,* under, or near, and *urbs,* city.

supercilious—disdainful. From Latin *super,* over, and *cilium,* eyelid. The supercilious person raises his eyebrows in a disdainful manner.

tantalize—to tease, or torment. From Tantalus, a fabled giant, who warred against Jupiter, and, when captured, was punished by being chained forever near luscious fruit and water which, whenever he tried to reach it, was snatched away. Hence, we read of "the tortures of Tantalus."

tariff—duties on exports and imports. From Tarifa, a town on the Straits of Gibraltar, once a nest of pirates who levied toll on every ship that sailed in those waters.

telepathy—mental communication of ideas from one person to another without the use of speech, or writing, or signs. From Greek, *tele,* afar, and *pathein,* to suffer. See sympathize, to feel for, from *sum,* with, and *pathein,* to suffer.

telescope—an instrument enabling one to see objects at a great distance. From Greek *tele,* afar, and *skopein,* to behold.

text—subject of a book. From Latin *textus,* something woven like a textile; hence the fabric woven by an author.

theology—the science of God, or religion. From Greek *theos,* God, and *legein,* to speak. God word, or God study.

thimble—a cap for a finger when sewing. From Anglo-Saxon *thuma,* a thumb.

tragedy—"a dramatic composition depicting a serious story." From Greek *tragos,* a he goat, and *ode,* song. A goat was sacrificed in connection with the tragedies acted at the feast of Bacchus in Greece.

transpire—to become known. From Latin *trans,* across, or through, and *spirare,* to breathe, hence to breathe through, or ooze out. This word should never be used to mean "to occur."

tribulation—sorrow, affliction. From Latin *tribulum,* a heavy sledge used in threshing grain. As the tribulum pressed down and "afflicted" the grain, so tribulation weighs upon the soul.

turkey—a game bird. This fowl originally came from India, but was supposed to come from Turkey, and was therefore erroneously given the name of turkey.

turquoise—a gem of bluish tint. From French *turquoise,* [Turkish] a Turkish stone.

typhoon—a violent whirlwind. From Typhon, a fabled giant of antiquity, who was thought to have produced these storms as an indication of his rage against the gods who had conquered him.

umbrella—a sun, or rain, shade or protector. From Latin, *umbra,* shade, and *ella,* diminutive, meaning little.

volume—a book. From Latin *volumen,* a roll, or scroll. Roman books were made of parchment in long rolls.

worsted—twisted yarn. From Worsted, a town in Norfolk, England, where first made.

zoölogy—study of animals. From Greek *zoön,* a living creature, and *logos,* word or science.

GROUP 23

SINGULAR-ENDING WORDS TO BE USED WITH PLURAL VERBS AND PRONOUNS

f. feminine. m. masculine.

addenda—The addenda are all together at the back of the book.

alumnæ—f. The alumnæ are to have a meeting to-night.

alumni—*m.* The alumni are to have a meeting to-morrow.

animalculæ—Animalculæ are generally invisible to the naked eye.

antennæ—The antennæ of a butterfly are knobbed at the end.

data—All the data are at hand.

errata—The errata are five in number.

foci—The foci of the rays are determinable easily.

formulæ—The formulæ are in that pigeon-hole.

impedimenta—The impedimenta to the marriage were found to be irremovable.

media—The media by which the electric current was conducted were found in need of repair.

memoranda—My memoranda are very helpful.

phenomena—The phenomena accompanying the storm were wonderful.

radii—The radii of a circle reach from the center to the circumference.

strata—The three strata underlying the surface were red sandstone, white sandstone, and gravel.

termini—There are two railroad termini within a few miles of each other.

GROUP 24

PLURAL-ENDING WORDS TO BE USED WITH SINGULAR VERBS AND PRONOUNS

acoustics—"Acoustics is that part of psychology which deals with hearing."

æsthetics—Æsthetics was all-important to him.

alumnus—One alumnus of that college was only seventeen years old.

athletics—Athletics is a very important subject in school work.

corps—A corps is an organized division of the army.

dynamics—Dynamics treats of the motion of bodies.

five dollars—Five dollars is all I can give.

gallows—The gallows has been erected, and all is ready for the execution.

hydraulics—Hydraulics treats of water in motion.

mathematics—Mathematics is one of my favorite subjects.

measles—The measles is epidemic in our neighborhood.

mnemonics—Mnemonics is the science of memory.

news—The news of his death has just reached me.

phonics—Phonics is the science of sound.

physics—Physics is an interesting subject for study.

pneumatics—Pneumatics treats of the mechanical properties of the air.

polemics—Polemics is the art of controversy.

politics—Politics is sometimes said to be "rotten."

summons—The summons was typed in triplicate.

GROUP 25

HYPHENATED, OR COMPOUND, WORDS

Compound words are puzzlers. There are no hard and fast rules governing their make-up. Two adjective expressions compounded should be hyphened, like *dark-complexioned;* titles preceded by *ex* are hyphened, like *ex-mayor;* and various numbers, like *seventy-five, twenty-third* and so on, should be connected by hyphens, but outside of these, only custom determines what words are to be compounded. The examples given in this group will be found suggestive; for others, consult an unabridged dictionary.

able-bodied
ball-bearing
bas-relief
bass-drum
bass-viol
bay-rum
bay-window
betel-nut
bird's-eye
blow-out
boll-weevil
breech-loading
bric-a-brac
by-law
by-product
candle-power
cane-seat
cap-a-pie
castor-oil
cat-tail
chafing-dish
chock-full
clearing-house
coal-tar
coffee-mill
cold-chisel
copying-press
corn-planter
cousin-german
crank-pin
cross-examine
cross-grained
cross-purpose

cross-question
cure-all
cut-off
cut-out
dining-car
(but not
dining room)
dog-collar
dress-shield
driving-axle
dull-eyed
dumb-waiter
eave-trough
editor-in-chief
egg-beater
eider-down
ex-mayor
far-fetched
far-reaching
father-in-law
fire-rate
first-class
first-rate
five-ninths, etc.
float-chamber
forget-me-not
forty-five, etc.
four-in-hand
full-fledged
gas-bag
gilt-edged
go-between
gold-filled
good-humored
good-looking
good-natured
good-will (but
not good faith)
hair-clipper
half-breed
half-hearted
half-mast
half-round
half-tone
half-witted
hammer-cloth
hard-hearted
harum-scarum
high-flown
high-handed
high-minded
high-spirited
high-strung
hodge-podge
horse-chestnut
hot-headed
ill-favored
ill-gotten
ill-natured
ill-omened
jack-plane
key-ring
kiln-dried
kind-hearted
knitting-needle
kohl-rabi
lamb's-wool
lap-weld
lawn-mower
left-hand
left-handed
light-complexioned
light-footed
light-headed
light-hearted
linsey-wolsey
long-lived
long-sighted
long-winded
mail-carrier
mail-catcher
mail-cloth
major-domo
make-up

match-safe
matter-of-fact
mealy-mouthed
mezzo-soprano
mezzo-tint
mother-in-law
mother-of-pearl
motive-power
motor-cycle
muffin-rings
mummy-cloth
muzzle-loading
nine-tenths, etc.
non-arcing
non-conductor
non-deflatable
non-partisan
non-resident
non-sectarian
non-skid
number-plate
off-hand
old-fashioned
old-world
out-and-out
out-of-doors
parti-colored
passer-by
pass-key
photo-engraving
point-blank
porte-cochère
post-prandial
rate-card
scot-free
sister-in-law
to-day
to-morrow
to-night
tongue-tied
top-boots
topsy-turvy
tortoise-shell
touring-car
trade-mark
trade-union
treasure-trove
trousers-clip
trundle-bed
try-square
two-edged
two-handed
two-step
under-world
wall-eye
water-gauge
water-logged
water-soaked
water-tight
weather-beaten
well-being
well-born
well-known
well-nigh
well-to-do
whiffle-tree
whip-cord
white-haired
white-livered
whole-hearted
wide-awake
widely-distributed
wide-spread
wind-shield
witch-hazel
working-day
worldly-wise
worm-eaten
wrought-iron
yellow-hammer

Some idea of the wide use of the hyphen in forming compound words can be gained from the great variety of combinations found in the foregoing list, which is far from complete. Study the usage as shown by the best magazines and books, and follow that as closely as possible.

GROUP 26

SIMPLIFIED SPELLING

Many efforts have been, and are now being, made to simplify the spelling of large classes of words. The principal changes suggested are the following:

Substituting *e* for *æ*, in words like *anesthetic.*

Omitting *e* after *dg* in words like *judgment.*

Substituting *t* for *ed* in words ending in that syllable having the sound of *t*, like *clipt* for *clipped, laught* for *laughed* [some would even spell this word *laft!*]; *wisht* for *wished, kist* for *kissed,* and so on.

Substituting *ense* for *ence* in all cases, in words like *defence, offence,* etc.

Substituting *et* for *ette,* in words like *brunette.*

Substituting *f* for *ugh* in words where those letters sound like *f*, thus, *draft,* for *draught.*

Changing *ough* to *o*, in words like *though, thorough,* etc.

Substituting *ize* for all words ending in *ise,* like *surprize* for *surprise.*

Changing *ile, ine, ise, ite,* and *ive* by omitting the final silent *e*, in words like *facile, engine, active,* etc.

Using one *l* instead of two at the ends of words like *install.*

Changing *mme* to *m* in words like *programme.*

Substituting *g* for *gue* in words like *catalogue.*

Changing *œ* to *e* in words like *phœnix.*

Substituting *or* for *our,* in words like *favour, harbour,* etc. This change has become practically universal in America, though the spelling *our* is still retained in foreign English-speaking countries.

Changing *ph* to *f,* in words like *photograph.*

Changing double *r* to one *r* wherever possible, in words like *burr, purr,* etc.

Changing *re* to *er* in all words like *centre, theatre,* etc.

Changing words like *scissors* to *sissors, scythe* to *sythe.*

There is no doubt but these changes would greatly facilitate the mastery of many words which are now found to be very troublesome, but ordinary individuals should be careful not to use simplified spelling in advance of its general adoption. Some one has said, "Be not the first by whom the new is tried, nor yet the last to lay the old aside." Many are spelling *through, thro,* or *thru; though, tho; thorough, thoro,* and so on, but universal usage has not yet sanctioned this spelling of these words. On the other hand, *judgment* for *judgement; catalog* for *catalogue; criticize* for *criticise,* and *theater* for *theatre* have been quite generally adopted, and it is therefore perfectly safe to spell those and other similar words according to the simplified way; but *foto-*

graf for *photograph,* and even *to-nite,* for *to-night,* would not yet be considered good form. The sensible thing to do is to pursue a middle course, and not go to extremes.

A LIST OF WORDS ALREADY AFFECTED BY THE SIMPLIFIED SPELLING MOVEMENT

NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING	NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING
accouter	accoutre	catechize	catechise
altho	although	center	centre
amphitheater	amphitheatre	centimeter	centimetre
analog	analogue	cigaret	cigarette
apolog	apologue	clamor	clamour
apothem	apothegm	clarinet	clarionet
apprize	apprise	color	colour
arbor	arbour	comprize	comprise
ardor	ardour	coquet	coquette
armor	armour	criticize	criticise
asafetida	asafœtida	decalog	decalogue
assize	assise	defense	defence
behavior	behaviour	demagog	demagogue
brunet	brunette	dialog	dialogue
caliber	calibre	discolor	discolour
caligrafy	caligraphy	disfavor	disfavour
calipers	callipers	dishonor	dishonour
calisthenics	callisthenics	distil	distill
candor	candour	draft	draught
carousel′	carrousel′	dulness	dullness
catalog	catalogue	eclog	eclogue

NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING	NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING
ecumenical	æcumenical	liter	litre
endeavor	endeavour	luster	lustre
enterprize	enterprise	maneuver	manœuvre
enthral	enthrall	mauger	maugre
epaulet	epaulette	meager	meagre
epilog	epilogue	meter	metre
esophagus	æsophagus	millimeter	millimetre
etiquet	etiquette	misbehavior	misbehaviour
exercize	exercise	miter	mitre
exorcize	exorcise	monolog	monologue
fantasm	phantasm	neighbor	neighbour
fantasmagoria	phantasmagoria	niter	nitre
fantasy	phantasy	ocher	ochre
fantom	phantom	odor	odour
favor	favour	omelet	omelette
fervor	fervour	parlor	parlour
fiber	fibre	pedagog	pedagogue
flavor	flavour	philopena	philopœna
frenetic	phrenetic	phenix	phœnix
fulfil	fulfill	pianolog	pianologue
fulness	fullness	preterit	preterite
gram	gramme	program	programme
harbor	harbour	prolog	prologue
honor	honour	quartet	quartette
humor	humour	quintet	quintette
instal	install	rancor	rancour
instil	instill	raze	rase
labor	labour	rigor	rigour

NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING	NEW SPELLING	OLD SPELLING
rumor	rumour	surprize	surprise
saltpeter	saltpetre	synagog	synagogue
savior	saviour	theater	theatre
savor	savour	tho	though
scepter	sceptre	thoro	thorough
septet	septette	thorofare	thoroughfare
sepulcher	sepulchre	thoroly	thoroughly
sextet	sextette	thraldom	thralldom
skilful	skillful	thru	through
somber	sombre	thruout	throughout
specter	spectre	travelog	travelogue
splendor	splendour	tumor	tumour
subpena	subpœna	vapor	vapour
succor	succour	vigor	vigour
sulfate	sulphate	wilful	willful
sulfur	sulphur		

The foregoing list is by no means complete, but it will serve as a guide to show the general trend of simplified spelling.

GROUP 27

-AR, -ER, -OR WORDS

In the spelling of certain words confusion often arises in regard to the use of *-ar, -er,* or *-or,* in the middle or at the end.

A careful study of the words in this group will help to overcome this uncertainty.

The words in the first column have *-ar;* those in the second column, *-er,* and those in the third column, *-or.*

-AR WORDS	-ER WORDS	-OR WORDS
actuary	arrester	accelerator
amaryllis	adviser	actor
angular	blucher	administrator
ashlar	bugler	advisory
attar	calender	agitator
auricular	celery	alligator
auxiliary	cemetery	alternator
avarice	censer	annunciator
bastard	colander	arbitrator
beneficiary	condenser	auditor
binocular	confectionery	author
blizzard	coroner	aviator
boundary, -ies	cylinder	bachelor

-AR WORDS

braggart
breviary
burglar
bustard
buzzard
calendar
canard
capillary
capitulary
cataract
caterpillar
cautionary
cedar
cellular
centenarian
circular
collar
columnar
complimentary
consular
con (or co) temporary
contributary
corollary
cougar
culinary
custard
customary

-ER WORDS

debater
deviser
dysentery
emery
endorser
eraser
exciter
exonerate
idolater
igniter
imagery
jasper
lesser
millinery
monastery
peddler
promoter
propeller
recognizer
silencer
stationer
stationery
teetotaler

[Note the few words having *-er* compared with those having *-ar* or *-or*.]

-OR WORDS

behavior
benefactor
bisector
calculator
calory (ies)
candor
carburetor
censor
chicory
chiropractor
clamor; -ous
coadjutor (accent the *ju*)
collector
compensator
competitor
compositor
compressor
conductor
conservator, -y
conspirator
constructor
contractor
contradictory
contributor, -y
cormorant
cultivator
curator
cursory

-AR WORDS

dastard, -ly
depolarize
depositary
dictionary
dietary
dignitary
disciplinary
dissimilar-(*lar*, not *liar*. No "liar" in *dissimilar*)
documentary
dollar
dromedary
drunkard
dullard
elementary
elocutionary
emissary
epistolary
exemplary (accent the *ex*)
exhilarate
extraordinary
familiar, -ize
fiduciary
fragmentary
friar
gizzard

-OR WORDS

cuspidor
debtor
declamatory
decorator
delineator
demeanor
denominator
depositor, -y
desiccator
desultory
detector
detractor
devisor
dilator
dilatory
director
dishonor
divisor
doctor
donor
dormitory
duplicator
editor
educator
elaborator
elector, -al, -ate
elevator
emancipator
emperor

-AR WORDS

globular
glossary
grammar
haggard
hangar
hazard, -ous
hereditary
honorary
imaginary
insular
interlinear
involuntary
jeopard, -y
jocular
jugular
leopard
lethargy, -ic
literary
lumbar
luminary
mallard
mandarin
margarine
mercenary
military
missionary
molecular
monetary
mortar

-OR WORDS

endeavor
equivocator
escalator
evaporate, -or
exhibitor
expirator, -y
expositor
exterminator
fascinator
favor, -able, -ite
generator
gladiator
governor
herbivorous
hickory
history
honorary
illuminator
imitator
impersonator
impostor
incinerator
incubator
indicator, y
inferior
injector
inquisitor, -ial
inspector
instigator

-AR WORDS

mortuary
muscular
mustard
nebular
necessary
nectar, -ine
niggard, -ly
nodular
notary
obituary
ocular
oracular
ordinary
ovary
parliamentary
pedlar (*peddler* preferred)
pelargonium
penitentiary
pensionary
perpendicular, -ly
pigmentary
pillar
planetary
plenary
plenipotentiary
polarize
poplar
popular

-OR WORDS

intercessor
interior
introductory
inventor, -y
janitor
junior
laboratory
languor
legislator
lessor
liquor
lubricator
malefactor
mandatory
manufactory
mediator
metaphor
meteor
misdemeanor
moderator
monitor
motor
narrator
navigator
nominator
nugatory
numerator
obligatory
orator

-AR WORDS

precautionary
preliminary
probationary
proprietary
pulmonary
pupillary
pustular
quandary
rampart
reactionary
rectangular
rectilinear
regular
repartee
reversionary
revolutionary
rhubarb
rigmarole
rotary
rudimentary
salary
salutary
sanguinary
sanitary
scabbard
secondary
secular, -ize
sedentary
sedimentary

-OR WORDS

perambulator
percolator
possessor
posterior
preceptor
precursor
predecessor
premonitory
prevaricator
prior, -y
proctor
professor
progenitor
prognosticator
prohibitory
projector
promissory
promontory
proprietor
protector
protestor
protractor
pulmotor
radiator
rancor
razor
realtor
recognizor
reflector
refractor, -y

-AR WORDS

seminary
similar, -ly
singular, -ly
sluggard
solar
solidarity
spectacular
stationary
statuary
stipendiary
subsidiary
sugar
summary, -ize
sumptuary
supernumerary
tabular
tankard
tartar
tartaric
titular
traditionary
tubercular
tubular
tutelary
unparliamentary
vernacular
veterinary
vinegar
visionary

-OR WORDS

refrigerator
regulator
retractor
rigor, -ous
salutatory
satisfactory, -ily
savory
scissors
selector
separator
servitor
solicitor
spectator
speculator
sponsor
stabilator
statutory
stipulator
suppository
tabulator
tenor
testator
torpor
tractor
traitor, -ous
transferor
transgressor
transitory
translator

-AR WORDS

vocabulary
voluntary
voluptuary
vulgar, -ism, -ity
wizard

GROUP 28

WORDS WHICH END IN -ANCE, OR -ANT

The peculiarity of this group of words is that, while ending in *-ant,* or *-ance,* they are often misspelled by writing the last syllable *-ent,* or *-ence.* Study carefully the termination in each of the following words.

abeyance
abundance, -t
acceptance
accordance
accountant
acquaintance
acquittance
allegiance
annoyance
appearance
appellant
appurtenance, -t
arrogance, -t
ascendant, -cy
assailant
assistance, -t
attendance, -t
avoidance
benignance, -t
brilliance, -t
claimant
clearance
cognizance,-t
complainant
concomitant
consonance, -t
contrivance
conveyance
countenance
covenant
dalliance
defendant
deliverance
disinfectant
dissonance
disturbance
dominance, -t
dormant
endurance
extravagance, -t
exuberance, -t
exultant
flippant
furtherance
guidance
ignorance, -t
importance, -t
incessant
indignant
insignificance, -t
insouciance, -t

instance, -t
jubilance, -t
libelant
lieutenant
litigant
lubricant
malignance, -t
mendicant
militant
nonchalance, -t
nuisance
obeisance
observance, -t
participant
pendant (also pendent)
perseverance
petulant
poignance, -t
predominance, -t
preponderance, -t
pursuance, -t
recognizance
redundance, -cy, -t
relevance, -t
reluctance, -t
remittance
remnant
remonstrance
renaissance
renascance
repugnance, -t
resemblance
resultant
riddance
sergeant
sibilant
significance, -t
sufferance
surveillance
sustenance
sycophant, -cy
tolerance, -t
trenchant
utterance
vagrant
valance
valiant
variance, -t
vengeance
vigilance, -t
voidance
warrant

GROUP 29

WORDS ENDING IN -ENCE, OR -ENT

The peculiarity of this group of words is that, while ending in *-ent,* or *-ence,* they are often misspelled by writing the last syllable *-ant,* or *-ance.* Words ending in *-ment* are not included in this group, because they are rarely misspelled. Study carefully the termination of each of the following.

abhorrence, -t
abstinence
accidence, -t
acquiescence, -t
adherence, -t
adjacent
adolescence, -t
antecedent
aperient
ascendent, -cy
audience
belligerence, -t
beneficence, -t
benevolence, -t
cadence
circumambient
circumference
coalescence, -t
coherence, -t
coincidence, -t
competence, -t, -cy
concupiscence, -t
condescend
condolence
conference
consistent
constituent
continence, -t
convalescence, -t
corpulence, -t
correspondence, -t
deference, -t
dependence, -t
deponent
diffidence, -t
diligence, -t
dissidence, -t
divergence, -t
ebullience, -t
eminence, -t
emolient
equivalence, -t
evanescence, -t
excellence, -t
excrescence, -cy, -t

exigence, -t
existence, -t
expedience, -t
experience
fraudulence, -t
gradient
immanence, -t
imminence, -t
impotence, -t
impudence, -t
incandescence, -t
incidence, -t
incipience, -t
incoherence, -t
incompetence, -t
incumbent
independence, -t
inefficient, -cy
inference
insistence, -t
insolvence, -t
insurgence, -cy, -t
intelligence, -t
interference
intransigence, -t
iridescence, -t
lenience, -cy, -t
luminiscence, -t
nascence, -t
nonexistence, -t
obedience, -t
occurrence, -t
omniscience, -t
opalescence, -t
opponent
opulence, -t
pendent
permanence, -cy, -t
persistence, -t
pertinence, -t
precedence, -t
preëminence, -t
preëxistence, -t
preference
prominence, -t
providence, -t
quiescence, -t
quintessence
recipient
recurrence, -t
reference
refulgence, -t
repellent
resplendence, -t
respondent
reverence, -t
subservience, -t
subsidence
subsistence, -t
superintendence, -t
transcendence, -t, -tal
transference
turbulence, -t
unguent
virulence, -t

GROUP 30

WORDS ENDING IN -ISE, -IZE, OR YZE

It is customary in Great Britain and her colonies to spell many words that end in either of the first two syllables given at the head of this group with *s*, whereas in America *z* is, in most cases, preferred. See *criticise* [*criticize*], *familiarise* [*familiarize*], etc. "When in Rome, do as the Romans do." When in England, do as the English do, but when in America, spell as the Americans spell. This applies also to words like *favor, harbor, color,* etc., which English people spell *-o-u-r,* instead of *-o-r.*

Study the endings of the words given in this group, and endeavor [not *-our*] to discriminate between those which should be spelled with *-ise,* and those which end with *-ize,* or *-yze.*

See Group 26 on Simplified Spelling.

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING WITH -ISE

advertise	catechise	compromise
advise	chastise	demise
affranchise	circumcise	despise
apprise	comprise	devise

disenfranchise
disfranchise
enterprise
exercise
exorcise
franchise
likewise
mortise
revise
supervise
surmise
surprise

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -YZE

analyze
paralyze

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -IZE

agonize
Americanize
apologize
apostrophize
appetize, -ing
baptize
brutalize
cauterize
characterize
civilize
criticize
crystallize
demobilize
demoralize
depolarize
dogmatize
dramatize
economize
energize
epitomize
equalize
evangelize
familiarize
fertilize
fossilize
galvanize
idolize
immortalize
journalize
legalize
macadamize
mercerize
monopolize
moralize
naturalize
neutralize
organize
ostracize
oxidize
patronize
penalize
plagiarize
polarize
pulverize
realize
recognize
satirize
scandalize
scrutinize
signalize
solemnize
specialize
spiritualize
sterilize
stigmatize
subsidize
summarize

syllabize
symbolize
symmetrize
sympathize
synchronize
systematize
tantalize
temporize
tyrannize
vitalize
vocalize
vulcanize

GROUP 31

-CEED, -CEDE, -SEDE WORDS

There are only three words in common use which end in *-ceed,* and but one which ends in *-sede.* It should, therefore, not be difficult to learn how to spell such words correctly. All one needs to do is to learn the three words *exceed, proceed,* and *succeed,* and the one word *supersede,* and the rest are easy. All other words of more than one syllable ending in the sound of *seed* are spelled with *-cede.* Moreover, all these words are verbs, and are easy to learn to use correctly. The following is believed to be a complete list of all common words ending in the sound of *seed,* and containing more than one syllable.

accede—*ac-cede′.* v. [First *c* like *k.*] To agree or assent to. Also to enter upon. as an office. The people *acceded* to the treaty.

antecede—*an-te-cede′.* v. [Notice *ante,* not *anti.*] To go before in time or place. Your reputation as a scholar will *antecede* you wherever you go.

concede—*con-cede′.* v. To admit as true. I *concede* the soundness of your argument.

exceed—*ex-ceed′*. v. To go beyond. I trust you will be careful not to *exceed* your authority.

intercede—*in-ter-cede′*. v. To beg or plead in behalf of another. The attorney tried to *intercede* for the criminal.

precede—*pre-cede′*. v. To go before in time or place. You have the right to *precede* me into the banqueting hall. [Compare with *antecede*. *Precede* is much the commoner word.]

proceed—*pro-ceed′*. v. To go ahead. Please *proceed* with your story. [Be careful not to confuse *proceed* with *precede*.]

recede—*re-cede′*. v. To withdraw. I see you feel obliged to *recede* from your position. [Latin *re*, back; and *cedere*, to go.]

retrocede—*ret′-ro-cede*. v. To go back; to recede, as inflammation from the surface of the body. It will be a bad symptom if the inflammation *retrocedes*.

secede—*se-cede′*. v. To withdraw from fellowship. The Southern States claimed the right in 1861 to *secede* from the Union.

succeed—*suc-ceed′*. v. [First *c* like *k*.] To attain a desired result. I am glad to see you are about to *succeed* in your undertaking.

supersede—*su-per-sede′*. v. To replace. "One deep love doth *supersede* all other."—Tennyson.

GROUP 32

-OS AND -OES WORDS

There is no absolute rule for spelling the plurals of words ending in *o*. Many of these words come from foreign languages, and are therefore spelled differently in the plural.

Spell those in the first group *-os;* those in the second group *-oes.*

-OS WORDS

albinos
altos
arpeggios
banjos
buffalos (or *oes*)
calicos (or *oes*)
cameos
cantos
casinos
chromos
curios
dynamos
embryos
folios
grottos (or *oes*)
halos
kimonos
lassos
mementos
merinos
octavos
patios
pianos
portfolios
ratios
seraglios
solos
sopranos
studios
trios
volcanos (or *oes*)
zeros

-OES WORDS

aloes
cargoes
desperadoes
dominoes
echoes
embargoes
frescoes
heroes
innuendoes
mangoes
manifestoes
mosquitoes
mottoes
mulattoes
negroes
noes (ayes or noes)
pimentoes
potatoes
tomatoes
torpedoes
vetoes

GROUP 33

"SHUN" WORDS

A great many of the words ending in the sound of *"shun"* are spelled *-tion.* These are not ordinarily "troublesome" words, and are therefore not included in this group.

The troublesome "shun" words are those which end in *-cian, -cion, -sian, -sion,* and *-tian.*

These will be found in the following lists:

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -CIAN

academician
arithmetician
electrician
geometrician
Grecian
logician
magician
mathematician
mechanician
metaphysician
mortician (a new word; see Group 19)
musician
optician
patrician
Phœnician
phonetician
physician
politician
rhetorician
statistician
tactician

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -SION

abrasion
adhesion
apprehension
ascension
aspersion
aversion
circumcision
cohesion
collision

collusion
comprehension
concession
condescension
convulsion
decision
declension
derision
dimension
dissension
division
elision
emulsion
erosion
evasion
excursion
expansion
explosion
extension
immersion
incision
intercession
intrusion
invasion
mansion
misprision
occasion
omission
pension
percussion
persuasion
possession
precession
precision
pretension
procession
protrusion
provision
repercussion
repulsion
rescission
retrocession
retrogression
reversion
revision
revulsion
secession
submersion
succession
suspension
tension
torsion
version (shun, not zhun)

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -CION

coercion
suspicion

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -SIAN

Andalusian
artesian
Asian
Circassian (*Ser* not *Ker*)
Elysian
Eurasian
Hessian
Parisian
Persian
Polynesian
precision
(Mostly proper names)

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -TIAN

Christian (*chan*, not *shun*)
dietitian
fustian (*-chan*)
gentian
Liliputian
tertian

TROUBLESOME WORDS ENDING IN -XION

affluxion
annexion (rare)
complexion
connexion (rare)
crucifixion
defluxion
effluxion
fluxion

GROUP 34

WORDS ENDING IN -ENE, OR -INE

This group consists of words which end in *-ene* and *-ine*. The "catch" is to spell those in the first group with *-ene,* and those in the second group with *-ine.*

This is a group of *-ene* [*-ine*] words, sometimes considered "mean" words—to spell.

END THESE WORDS WITH -ENE

acetylene
arrasene
camphene
cottolene (a product from cotton seed used as lard)
gangrene
kerosene
silkolene
zerolene

END THESE WORDS WITH -INE

aniline
antiphlogistine
bengaline
benzine
bocasine
bombazine
butterine
cervine
chlorine
cocaine (*ko′-ka-in*)
coteline (a corded white muslin fabric)
crinoline
gaberdine
gasoline
gelatine (or gelatin)
glycerine
glycothymoline
grenadine

guillotine
iodine
listerine
margarine
morphine
nectarine
nicotine
paraffine (or -in)
pelerine
peroxyline
praline
quinine
rapine
saccharine (or -in)
sardine
satine
serpentine
strychnine
submarine
tambourine
tangerine
tontine
tourmaline
tricotine
undine
vaccine
vaseline
vitamine

Learn all the words that end with *-ene,* and spell the others with *-ine.*

GROUP 35

EXCEPTIONS TO RULES

Many teachers and professors of English consider it to be more important to study and remember the exceptions to a given rule than to commit to memory the rule itself.

For example, first understand the rule that when the letter *e,* occurring at the end of a word, is silent, it is dropped upon adding a syllable beginning with a vowel, then study the notable exceptions to that rule, such as *changeable, dyeing,* etc.

The object of this group is to present the common exceptions to the rules given on page 4 of this book, in order that they may be studied with the view of spelling them correctly, while at the same time understanding why they should be spelled as they are.

By learning the exceptions to a given rule, after the rule is once understood, the words to which that rule applies will take care of themselves.

abridgment (5)
acknowledgment (5)
acreage (1)
advantageous (1)
agreeable (1)
agreeing (1)
artistically (3, Note)
awful (5)

awfully (5)
cancellation (3, Note)
canoeing (1)
chagrined (3)
changeable (1)
changeant (1)
chargeable (1)
civilian (3)
civilly (3, Note)
coralline (3, Note)
corbelled (3, Note)
courageous (1)
cringeing (1)
crystalline (3, Note)
crystallize (3, Note)
damageable (1)
defaceable (1)
disadvantageous (1)
duly (5)
duty (5)
dyeing (1)
effaceable (1)
excellence (3, Note)
exchangeable (1)
finally (3, Note)
foreordain (1)
foreordained (1)
foreordaining (1)
foreordination (1)
fusillade (3, Note)
gaselier (2)
gaseous (1)
gases (2)
gasify (2)
gasoline (2)
handicapped (3, Note)
hoeing (1)
humbugged (3, Note)
ineffaceable (1)
inferable (3)
interchangeable (1)
judgment (5)
legally (3)
lineage (1)
lineal (1)
lodgment (5)
manageable (1)
marriageable (1)
mileage (1)
misjudgment (5)
moreover (1)
noticeable (1)
nursling (5)
outrageous (1)
peaceable (1)
penally (3)
pettifogger (3)
phlegmatic (2)
pineal (1)
pineapple (1)

practically (3)
prejudgment (5)
pronounceable (1)
referable (3)
serviceable (1)
shoeing (1)
sibylline (3)
singeing (1)
springeing (1)
subpœnaed (1)
subpœnaing (1)
swingeing (1)
thereof (1)
tingeing (1)
toeing (1)
traceable (1)
transferable (3)
truly (5)
unmanageable (1)
unpronounceable (1)
unserviceable (1)
whereunto (1)

GROUP 36

TEST WORDS

The words contained in this group are frequently used as test, or "catch," words in spelling matches.

The first list of twenty words was submitted to the faculty of a certain prominent American university, to an official of one of the biggest manufacturing corporations in a large city in Massachusetts, and to many school teachers and children. None of these were able to spell them all correctly.

They will repay careful study.

THE WORD	THE CATCH
1. chaperon	no *e* at the end
2. innuendo	double *n*.
3. repellent	*-ent*, not *-ant*.
4. collectible	*-ible*, not *-able*.
5. picnicking	*k* before *-ing*.
6. anoint	one *n* only.
7. bilious	one *l* only.
8. desiccate	one *s*, double *c*.
9. caterpillar	*-er*, not *a*, before *p*; *-ar* at the end.
10. paraffin	one *r*, double *f*, no *e* at the end.

THE WORD	THE CATCH
11. plaguy	no *e* between *u* and *y*.
12. dissipate	double *s*; *i*, not *a*, before *p*; one *p*
13. embarrassment . .	double *r*, double *s*.
14. harassment	one *r*; double *s*.
15. vilify	one *l* only.
16. battalion	double *t*, but only one *l*.
17. rarefy	*-efy*, not *-ify*. Confused with *rarity*.
18. inoculate	one *n* only. Confused with *innocuous*.
19. sateen	one *t*.
20. tonsillitis	double *l*.

The second list was given at an old-fashioned spelling bee held at a summer resort in North Carolina "to determine the words which are most difficult for the person of average education to spell."

They are given in the order of difficulty.

THE WORD	THE CATCH
1. eleemosynary . . .	one *e* at the beginning; *-sy*, *-nary*.
2. connoisseur . . .	double *n*; double *s*; *-eur*.
3. fuchsia	*-ch* before *s*; *-ia*.
4. tranquillity	double *l*.
5. fricassee	double *s*; double *e*.
6. consensus	*-sen*, not *cen*.
7. supersede	*-sede*, not *-cede*. (The only word in the language ending with *-sede*.)

THE WORD	THE CATCH
8. questionnaire . . .	two *n*'s; final *e*.
9. periphery	*-ery*, not *-ary*.
10. separate	*-ar*, not *-er*.
11. ouija	*-ja*, not *-ji*.
12. Cincinnati	two *n*'s, but only one *t*.
13. baccalaureate . . .	two *c*'s.

The next list was printed under the heading, "Can You Spell These Words?" and was submitted without any comment, further than to say that they were among the words most commonly misspelled. They are as follows:

THE WORD	THE CATCH
1. abridgment	no *e* after *g*.
2. absorption	*ption*, not *btion*
3. admissible	*-ible*, not *-able*.
4. all right	two words; never written together with only one *l*.
5. anoint	one *n*.
6. Apollo	one *p*, two *l's*.
7. appal	one *l*.
8. argument	no *e* after *u*.
9. assassinate	two pairs of double *s*'s.
10. banana	no double *n*.
11. battalion	two *t*'s; one *l*.
12. benefited	one *t*.
13. Bismarck	*c* before *k*.
14. boundaries	*-ies*, not *-ys*.
15. bouquet	*bou*, not *bo*.

THE WORD	THE CATCH
16. carburetor	*-tor.*
17. changing	no *e* after *g.*
18. confectionery . . .	*-ery,* not *-ary.*
19. controller	double *l.*
20. cotillion	double *l.*
21. counterfeit	*-feit,* not *-fit.*
22. crystallize	*cry,* not *chry. Double l.*
23. defendant	*-ant,* not *-ent.*
24. drunkenness . . .	double *n;* double *s.*
25. dumfound	no *b* after *m.*
26. eighths	two *h*'s.
27. embarrass	double *r;* double *s.*
28. gardener	*-en,* not *-in.* Confused with proper name Gardiner.
29. glamour	*-our,* not *-or.*
30. government . . .	*n* before *-ment.*
31. handicapped . . .	double *p; -di,* not *dy.*
32. harass	one *r,* double *s.*
33. hindrance	not *-der.*
34. indispensable . . .	*-able,* not *-ible.*
35. innocuous	double *n.*
36. inoculate	one *n.*
37. iridescent	only one *r; sc.*
38. judgment	no *e* after *g.*
39. kidnaper	one *p.*
40. kindergartner . . .	*t,* not *d,* before *-ner.*
41. maintenance . . .	*-ten,* not *-tain.*
42. mattress	*-ress,* not *-rass.*
43. movable	no *e* after *v.*

THE WORD	THE CATCH
44. naphtha	two *h*'s.
45. nonentity	*t* before *-ity*.
46. obbligato	double *b*.
47. pacifist	*c*, not *s*, after *a*.
48. paralleled	double *l* after second *a*.
49. paralyzing	*-lyz*, not *-liz*; *para*, not *pari*.
50. perspiring	*pers*, not *pres*.
51. Philippines	double *p*.
52. Portuguese	*u* after *g*.
53. prairie	*i* after *pra*.
54. procedure	one *e* after *c*.
55. putrefy	*tre*, not *tri*.
56. quarreled	double *r*; one *l*.
57. recollection	double *l*; one *c*.
58. recommend . . .	only one *c*; double *m*.
59. sacrilegious . . .	*-il*; *-eg*.
60. salable	no *e* after *l*.
61. sergeant	*-ea* after *g*; *ser*, not *sar*.
62. shepherd	*-herd*, not *-pard*. Confused with proper name, *Shepard*.
63. signaled	one *l*.
64. sophomore	*pho*, not *pha*.
65. steadfast	*stead*, not *sted*.
66. superintendent . .	*-ent*, not *ant*.
67. supersede	*-sede*, not *-seed*, or *-cede*.
68. temperament . . .	*e* after *p*.
69. Tennessean . . .	double *n*, double *s*.

THE WORD	THE CATCH
70. tranquillity	double *l*.
71. vermilion	one *l*.
72. vilify	one *l*.
73. violoncello	*-lon*, not *-lin*.

It will be noticed that a number of words appear in all the lists, an indication that those words are considered unusually difficult to spell correctly. They should be given close scrutiny and special study.

The following item appeared in a newspaper, with the heading,

CAN YOU SPELL 'EM ALL?

"The words contained in the following paragraph are said to be more frequently misspelled than any others. Call them off to your better half, and see if he can spell them:

"The *privilege* of *separating ninety miscellaneous calendars*, arranged in two *parallel* lines, was against the *principles* of the *superintendent*, so his *niece*, not to *disappoint* the *government*, or cause it to *lose business*, removed the *principal calendars*, and thus *relieved* her uncle of a strain, which might have brought on a *disease*. Then she *believed* it had become *truly necessary* for her to *receive* instruction in *grammar*."

FINALLY

(Not finale!)

As a man is often judged by the clothes he wears, and by his personal appearance generally, so, says Professor W. H. P. Phyffe, the compiler of a number of works on orthoëpy, "his manner of expression, which is the garb in which our spoken thoughts are clothed, must prejudice others, either favorably or unfavorably, according as it is or is not correct."

He continues: "In spoken language, pronunciation is the most striking element, and thus it happens that it is, more than any other one thing, the most obvious test of general culture. . . .

"The satisfaction that comes from a knowledge of English pronunciation, and the consequent ability to pronounce correctly, is similar to the pleasure that results from skill in any other fine art, and becomes a source of continual enjoyment, since this higher art is brought into constant requisition in some form or other."

All that Professor Phyffe says regarding pronunciation applies to spelling as well, and as both spelling and pronunciation are difficult arts to acquire, every person should practice until he can both spell and pronounce with ease and accuracy every word in common use.

"ACT. TRY TO DO THE THING YOU HAVE TO DO IN THE RIGHT WAY. DO THE BEST YOU KNOW HOW IN ANY CASE. BUT ACT. INITIATIVE, EVEN IF MISDIRECTED, IS MORE ADMIRABLE THAN PASSIVENESS. INITIATIVE HITS THE BULL'S-EYE SOMETIMES; INERTIA, NEVER."

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